

A Limited Mandate in Brazil

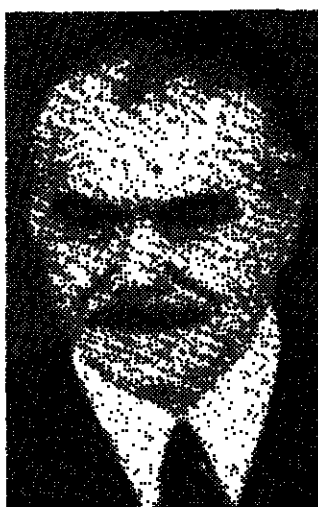
José Sarney, Neves's Successor, Lacks Popularity, Clout

By Mac Margolis
Washington Post Service

SAO PAULO — Vice President José Sarney, who is taking over the Brazilian presidency after the death of President-elect Tancredino Neves, is well aware of his lack of political experience and popular support.

Although Brazilian legislators support Mr. Sarney's role as stand-in president, there is no consensus as to how long he should stay.

Until the middle of last year, Mr. Sarney was president of the military-backed Social Democratic Party. As its president, he worked first to defeat the opposition's call for direct presidential elections, and then to defeat Mr. Neves's bid for president.



José Sarney

One of 14 children, he was baptized José Ribamar Costa, but took the name José Sarney in honor of his father, Sarney Araújo Costa. He

worked as a journalist in Maranhão and in 1952 published the first of his three books of poetry and prose. Soon afterwards, however, he entered politics and was elected a federal congressman in 1956.

Mr. Sarney pursued a political career over the next three decades, switching parties three times.

As governor, from 1965 to 1970, he was known as a modernizer, free-thinking generation of politicians known then as the "bossa nova" movement. He built roads, bridges and sewerage and water systems in the rudely developed backlands of Maranhão. His politics mark a sharp contrast to those of Mr. Neves.

He opposed the government of Getúlio Vargas, for whom Mr. Neves worked as justice minister in the 1950s. Later, when President Janio Quadros resigned, Mr. Sarney worked to block Mr. Quadros's succession by the left-leaning vice president, João Goulart, with whom Mr. Neves worked as prime minister.

In 1964, they parted ways again, with Mr. Sarney supporting the military coup that Mr. Neves had tried unsuccessfully to quell.

A liberal among politicians of the hard right, Mr. Sarney aligned himself with the military-backed parties but opposed the dictatorship's harshest measures. More than once he helped politicians who had fallen in disfavor with the generals in Brasília.

In one of his most personally trying moments, Mr. Sarney watched his son, also a federal congressman, vote last year for the constitutional amendment for presidential elections that he himself had worked to defeat.

But as his party bickered and finally selected an unpopular presidential candidate, Mr. Sarney resigned and joined the dissident group of party legislators.

Mr. Neves picked Mr. Sarney as his running mate as a means to bind together this dissident bloc, now known as the Liberal Front Party.

The nomination caused a stir on the left, which threatened revolt, and on the right, which went to court to try to block the advance of their "traitorous" colleague.

The Neves coalition was seen as fragile group, ranging in membership from bankers to Communists. A popular analogy in São Paulo is that the Neves government is a violin, supported by the left hand but played by the right. Now this instrument is in the hands of a less-experienced player, Mr. Sarney.

Mr. Sarney has in recent weeks favored funding "social impact programs" that some in the government have denounced as inflationary.

He also says that he agrees with the International Monetary Fund on the need for tough action against inflation.

Neves Dies in Brazil at 75 After Illness, 7 Operations

(Continued from Page 1)

In 1984, popular sentiment against the military led to huge demonstrations in favor of direct, popular elections for president.

The military opposed this move, and Congress narrowly defeated a constitutional amendment that would have eliminated indirect election by an electoral college.

Mr. Neves and other opposition leaders sensed an opportunity to turn the electoral college against the military when the pro-government Democratic Social Party split over a presidential candidate.

A patient negotiator, Mr. Neves built an alliance with party dissidents that gave him a majority in the electoral college. That body elected him president Jan. 15.

He was never a public speaker to

enthusiast multitudes, but he campaigned all over Brazil, visiting 20 state capitals, and drew large crowds that gave his claims of democratic reforms popular legitimacy.

Mr. Neves — a short, balding, paunchy man in shirtsleeves — told crowds of his dreams of land reform, municipal development, schools for the millions of illiterate children and fair wages for workers. He seemed to hold out hope.

Mr. Neves was born in the colonial city of São João del Rei on March 4, 1910, into a family of prosperous tradesmen.

He entered politics in 1934 and was elected mayor of his hometown. He left politics in 1937 when a dictatorship was established in Brazil, but he returned in 1945 as an elected state deputy.

Mr. Neves reached national office in 1950 when he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies.



Samir Geagea, leader of the Lebanese Forces, announcing a unilateral cease-fire in Beirut.

Lebanese Militia Chief Declares Truce

United Press International

BEIRUT — A rebel Christian militia chief announced Monday a unilateral cease-fire and troop withdrawal from the hills east of the port of Sidon to "give peace a chance" after a month of clashes with Moslem forces.

Samir Geagea, the leader of the rightist Christian militia known as the Lebanese Forces, said the cease-fire around the southern city, where about 66 people have been killed since March 18, would go into effect Monday afternoon.

He said that 300 to 400 Christian militiamen would begin pulling out Tuesday morning.

There was no immediate word on whether the truce was taking hold.

Mr. Geagea said: "We will meticulously abide by the cease-fire to give peace a chance. We will also withdraw those of our forces which had been sent to the region as reinforcements, but the local armed villagers will stay and defend their lands and homes."

He did not say how large the local force was but insisted that it did not have any hostile or military objectives. He said it was up to the Lebanese Army to move into positions vacated by the Christians to provide security.

Mr. Geagea's forces have been battling Palestinian-backed Moslem units east of Sidon and shelling the city and nearby Palestinian refugee camps since March 18.

The fighting erupted less than a week after Mr. Geagea led the Lebanese Forces in a revolt against President Amin Gemayel because of his pro-Syrian policies.

Mr. Geagea said the cease-fire decision was based more on his desire for peace than on military conditions on the ground.

"We are taking a large step which we hope the other side will reciprocate with a similar measure," Mr. Geagea said.

"From the moment after our withdrawal," he said, "the security and safety of local citizens and villages is the task of the central government, the Lebanese Army, the legitimate government authority."

Nicaraguan Cease-Fire Offer Is Rejected by Washington

(Continued from Page 1)

rebels as well as an examination of the cease-fire proposal.

Among those at the meeting were Secretary of State George P. Shultz, Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger, William J. Casey, the director of Central Intelligence, and Robert C. McFarlane, the White House national security adviser.

Mr. Reagan canceled a meeting with a bipartisan group of senators to work out details of a compromise measure to release \$14 million in nonmilitary or humanitarian aid to the rebels. The meeting was rescheduled for Monday.

Both houses are scheduled to vote Tuesday on the aid measure. Mr. Reagan, initially faced with almost certain defeat, has agreed to a compromise in which the money, requested for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, would be used for medicine, food and logistical support instead of arms.

He had asked earlier that the \$14 million be released for nonmilitary aid, with the provision that it could be used for military purposes after 60 days if the Nicaraguan government had not agreed to talks with the rebels.

The Nicaraguan proposal promised a cease-fire and other conciliatory gestures if the United States stopped supporting the rebels, who are also known as contras.

The document made public by the two senators said: "President Ortega stated that if the United States discontinued its direct and indirect support to the contras, whether covert or overt, and immediately re-initiates bilateral conversations between Nicaragua and the United States in Manzanillo, then the government of Nicaragua would immediately call for a cease-fire."

Manzanillo, Mexico, was the site of talks between Nicaragua and the United States that were broken off in January after six months.

The chilly but relatively muted administration response was designed in part to indicate to Congress that the White House and State Department still sought some type of reconciliation with Nicaragua as congressional action loomed.

Despite the flurry of activity caused by the Nicaraguan proposal, Nicaraguan officials said Sunday that the offer was a longstanding one.

Francisco Campbell, minister-counselor for political affairs at the Nicaraguan Embassy, said the offer was "a reaffirmation of positions already stated by the Nicaraguan government."

WORLD BRIEFS

EC Farm Ministers Far From Accord

BRUSSELS (AP) — Farm ministers of the European Community reported no breakthroughs Monday in negotiations to set farm product prices for the 1985-86 marketing year. The two-day bargaining session is to resume Tuesday morning.

Officials said they saw little chance of agreement being reached this week. The talks have been stalled for months by West Germany's opposition to a proposed cut in prices for grain producers.

Since the breakdown of a two-day negotiating session earlier this month, the Italian agricultural minister, Filippo Maria Pandolfi, and officials from the EC Executive Commission have put together a compromise proposal aimed at persuading West Germany to drop its opposition. The EC already is beyond the April 1 deadline for setting farm prices.

Interim Cabinet Appointed in Sudan

KHARTOUM, Sudan (Reuters) — The military leader of Sudan, General Abdul Rahman Swaraddah, appointed on Monday a 15-man interim cabinet led by Gazouli Dafa Allah, a physician.

In an announcement over state radio, General Swaraddah named Mr. Dafa Allah, 50, as prime minister and Samuel Ari Bol, a southern politician, as deputy prime minister. General Swaraddah said the new government would be responsible to the military council, which overthrew the government of General Gaafar Nimeiri on April 6.

Mr. Dafa Allah, a union activist, played a prominent role in the strikes and demonstrations that forced General Ibrahim Abboud to hand back power to civilians in 1964 after six years of military rule.

Egyptian Official Ends Jordan Visit

AMMAN, Jordan (AP) — Prime Minister Kamal Hassan Ali of Egypt flew home from Jordan on Monday, ending a three-day visit to bolster trade and cultural ties and to discuss Middle East peace efforts.

Neither Mr. Ali nor the Jordanian prime minister, Zaid Rifai, made any comment on the departure. Mr. Ali met with King Hussein on Sunday and gave him a letter from President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt.

The Egyptian and Jordanian officials signed agreements to increase ties in information, culture, trade and tourism. Among the agreements were plans to accelerate a \$110-million trade agreement signed last year, to establish a company to carry out agricultural, commercial and tourism projects and to set up a fishing company to operate in the Gulf of Aqaba.

U.S. High Court to Rule on Race Issue

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The U.S. Supreme Court agreed Monday to decide whether prospective jurors can be excluded from a trial solely on the basis of race.

Most U.S. courts allow lawyers to dismiss some members of the jury pool without having to give a reason to the judge. The legal term is peremptory challenge and, in some cases, lawyers use the option to affect the racial makeup of a jury.

The court will consider the practice in a case from Kentucky brought by James Batson, a convicted burglar who is black. He said his right to an impartial jury was violated when the prosecutor eliminated four blacks from the jury pool, leaving an all-white jury.

Iran Warns Violators of Islamic Law

TEHRAN (Reuters) — Iran's public prosecutor said Monday that Islamic laws would be decisively enforced to safeguard public decency and morals, and suppress corruption and vice.

The prosecutor, Yusef San'ei, spelled out punishments, including 74 lashes for a woman who appears in public improperly dressed, which in Iran means showing more than the hands and face. In the past two weeks, young Moslem fundamentalists have demonstrated in Tehran for stricter implementation of the Islamic dress code and for a crackdown on corruption.

President Ali Khamenei said last week: "People are free to dress as they like but they have to accept certain things. Their clothes should not spread corruption and prostitution and raise passion."

For the Record

Flights from Amsterdam's Schiphol Airport returned to normal Monday after six days of delays due to unofficial action by air traffic controllers over a pay dispute, an airport spokesman said. (Reuters)

The third of three alleged Basque separatists extradited from France seven months ago was sentenced Monday to 54 years in prison for his role in the deaths of two civil guards in an attack five years ago. The other two were acquitted. (AP)

A bomb damaged the Düsseldorf office of West Germany's biggest electronics company, Siemens, early Monday but caused no injuries, the state prosecutor said. (AP)

A Sudanese delegation has held talks in Tripoli with Colonel Moamer Qadhafi, the Libyan leader, the official Libyan news agency reported Monday. The mission was apparently aimed at improving relations between the neighboring countries. (AP)

Vietnam has made a last-minute decision to attend the 30th anniversary commemoration of the Asia-Africa conference this week at Bandung, an Indonesian Foreign Ministry spokesman said Monday. (Reuters)

Correction

First quarter sales figures for Dow Chemical Co. were erroneously reported in April 19 editions. Sales for that period actually fell 6 percent, to \$2.75 billion from \$2.92 billion in the year-earlier period.

Pinochet's Power Plan: Continued Repression

By Juan de Onis

Los Angeles Times Service

SANTIAGO — President Augusto Pinochet, the military ruler of Chile, is described by close associates as euphoric over the results of his government's hardened repression against political dissent.

A wave of violence that many blame on the security forces has coincided with the crackdown.

"He is like a kid with a new bicycle," said one person who has been in frequent contact with General Pinochet during the last four months and who asked not to be identified. During that time, the regime has toughened its anti-Communist stance and virtually closed off contacts with the political opposition.

Since December, General Pinochet, 69, has told close military advisers that he intends to remain in power beyond the end of his present constitutional term in 1993.

In this strategy, General Pinochet is counting heavily on foreign financial support for Chile's badly shaken economy. Two months ago, he restored an economic policy of conservative monetarism, represented by Finance Minister Hernán Buchi, who has negotiated a new three-year agreement with the International Monetary Fund providing Chile with \$250 million a year in loans.

Without this international financial aid, Chile's economy cannot recover from a 20-percent drop in national production since 1982, which has produced 30-percent unemployment and reduced living standards. The loans also are necessary for the fulfillment of General Pinochet's political plan to stay in power indefinitely.

Many people were shocked March 30 when the bodies of three slain dissidents, two of them Communist Party members, were found in a field near Santiago's international airport. Their throats had been cut. Within 48 hours, five other dissidents were killed by security forces in what were called "confrontations" with subversives. The outlawed Communist Party.

The general has made it clear that the latest crackdown is more than just reaction to the challenge of armed violence from the extreme left. In March, he let it be known that he would be in command of the Chilean political scene for years to come, with the support of the armed forces.

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Salvador War Halted for Vaccination Of Children

By James LeMay
New York Times Staff

SAN SALVADOR — In what is being hailed as a landmark move, the government of El Salvador has halted the fighting in the capital and its surrounding areas to allow for the vaccination of children. The move, announced by President Rafael Angel Fournier, is part of a broader effort to improve public health and reduce the impact of the ongoing conflict. The vaccination campaign is being carried out by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Salvadoran government. It is the first time in the history of the conflict that the fighting has been halted for such a purpose. The campaign is expected to reach millions of children in the capital and surrounding areas. The government has also announced that it will provide medical aid to the wounded and displaced persons. The move is seen as a significant step towards peace and reconciliation in the country.

Rudi Gernreich, U.S. Clothes Designer, Dies

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Rudi Gernreich, 62, an American fashion designer who in 1964 created the topless bathing suit and popularized the miniskirt, died of cancer Sunday in Los Angeles. He was known for his colorful and free-flowing designs. In addition to the miniskirt and topless swimsuit, he pioneered the use of vinyl, knit tank suits, colored stockings, the see-through blouse and the no-bra bra. Other of his dress designs featured clashing stripes and dots, bold geometric patterns and large holes cut in surprising places. He was in the forefront of the unisex fashion movement, once saying that "when men and women borrow styles from each other, it makes fashion more interesting." Mr. Gernreich was born in Vienna. His father, a hosiery manufacturer, died when Mr. Gernreich was 8. His interest in fashion began while he was working in an aunt's dress shop. His sketches of clothes and fabrics brought him an offer, which he turned down, to work in London at the age of 12. He and his mother left Europe in 1938 and settled in Los Angeles. He attended Los Angeles City College and the Los Angeles Art Center School, then was a dancer and costume designer with the Lester Horton Modern Dance Troupe. ■ **Other Deaths:** Mohammed Zaid al-Harhash, 55, a veteran Kuwaiti diplomat, in New Haven, Connecticut, on Friday after a brief illness. During the past three decades he served as Kuwait's ambassador to Japan, Italy and China. General Jerome F. O'Malley, 53, commander of the U.S. Air Force Tactical Air Command, on Saturday in the crash of a military aircraft at Wilkes-Barre-Scranton International Airport. The crash also killed his wife, Diane, and the three air force crew members on board the twin-engine CT-39 Sabreliner.

Vietnam Recalls 1975 Victory

(Continued from Page 1)

the opening of diplomatic relations with Hanoi.

And certainly, the wounds of war still run deep.

From the time the first marines arrived until the last U.S. combat troops withdrew in 1973, two years before the ultimate communist victory, the Vietnam War cost the lives of nearly 58,000 Americans and maimed thousands more.

Among those presumed dead are nearly 2,500 still missing in action, a number of them known to have been captured alive.

Besides the heavy toll in lives, the war is estimated to have cost U.S. taxpayers more than \$120 billion.

It spawned one of the most divisive periods in U.S. history and changed international perceptions of the United States. The name Vietnam became synonymous for Americans with military debacle, futility and appalling waste.

For the Vietnamese, the war was nothing short of cataclysmic.

It is estimated that the more than four million Vietnamese soldiers and civilians who were killed or wounded on both sides made up about 10 percent of the total population, roughly the proportional equivalent of 20 million Americans.

The communist side — both North Vietnamese troops and the Viet Cong guerrillas in the south — took enormous losses estimated to total 600,000 to 700,000 killed.

Hanoi officials say that the number of Vietnamese still missing in action is in the range of 100,000.

The United States made Vietnam the most heavily bombed country in the history of warfare, dropping more ordnance on it than on all theaters combined during World War II.

In addition, according to Vietnamese officials, about 40 percent of South Vietnam was sprayed with chemical defoliants.

Yet for all the damage it caused, the United States also showed restraint. Contrary to Hanoi's wartime propaganda and U.S. war critics, the North Vietnamese capital was never subjected to indiscriminate "carpet bombing" by B-52s.

Today the picturesque city of lakes and tree-lined streets remains intact, its turn-of-the-century French colonial buildings slowly crumbling from disrepair rather than from the effects of aerial bombardment.

Elsewhere, however, the physical impact of the war is much in evidence.

Parts of the area north of the former demilitarized zone, or DMZ, at the 17th parallel — the most heavily bombed part of the

country during the war — still look like a moonscape.

To weather the bombing, the North Vietnamese dug tunnels and underground chambers as much as 83 feet (about 25 meters) deep, many now preserved as historical monuments.

Quang Tri, a town just south of the DMZ, was obliterated by U.S. bombing when communist forces overran it in 1972. Cattle now graze in a field littered with scrap metal in what was once the renowned old citadel.

Mines and unexploded ordnance continue to cause casualties.

"Until now we have not been able to clear all the mines and bombs," said Nguyen Tien Binh, 39, a former North Vietnamese Army sergeant who took part in the 1972 battle for Quang Tri and settled there later.

At Khe Sanh near the border with Laos, the scene of a fierce battle between North Vietnamese and U.S. troops in 1968, the authorities say about 400 people have been killed by mines since 1976.

An unusually high percentage of mothers give birth to deformed babies, a phenomenon that Vietnamese doctors blame on the use of American defoliants during the war.

According to Dr. Nguyen Thi Ngoc Phuong, a 1982 study showed that 64 percent of mothers who gave birth to deformed babies at the hospital had been exposed to the defoliant Agent Orange.

In My Tho and other provincial towns, the faces of Amerasian children frequently appear among crowds of streeturchins. Many eke out a living by doing menial work such as collecting garbage.

According to Vietnamese officials, the Americans "left behind"

about 15,000 Amerasians in Vietnam and have accepted 2,123 for resettlement in the United States, along with nearly 3,000 relatives, as of the end of March.

The officials say that exit permits have been given to another 4,000 Amerasians and relatives in Ho Chi Minh City and 10,000 to 12,000 Amerasians throughout Vietnam, some of whom do not want to leave.

While Americans seem to encounter little or no hostility from Vietnamese these days, rumors occasionally surface in talks with peasants, such as Le Thi Mang, 65. Asked what she thought of Americans as she visited the Hue citadel recently, she replied, "They are cruel, extremely cruel."

Although it may seem an obvious point, the absence of war represents perhaps the most important change since 1975 for many Vietnamese, especially the peasants, who make up about 80 percent of the population.

Vietnamese troops may still be fighting and dying in Cambodia, and to a lesser extent in Laos, but the homeland is quiet and rural life can go on much as it always has.

"The most important thing is that we don't have to be in the army," said Huynh Nhan Trung, 42, a former South Vietnamese Army private who lives with his seven children in Chu Lai village near the former base of the U.S. Army's Americal Division.

He said that his standard of living had declined since the war, but he would express no opinion on the Hanoi government.

"As far as ordinary people are concerned," Mr. Trung said, "we think we can live with any government."

Nguyen Co Thach

Ten years have passed, said Vietnam's foreign minister recently. 'It is enough to heal the wounds of war.'

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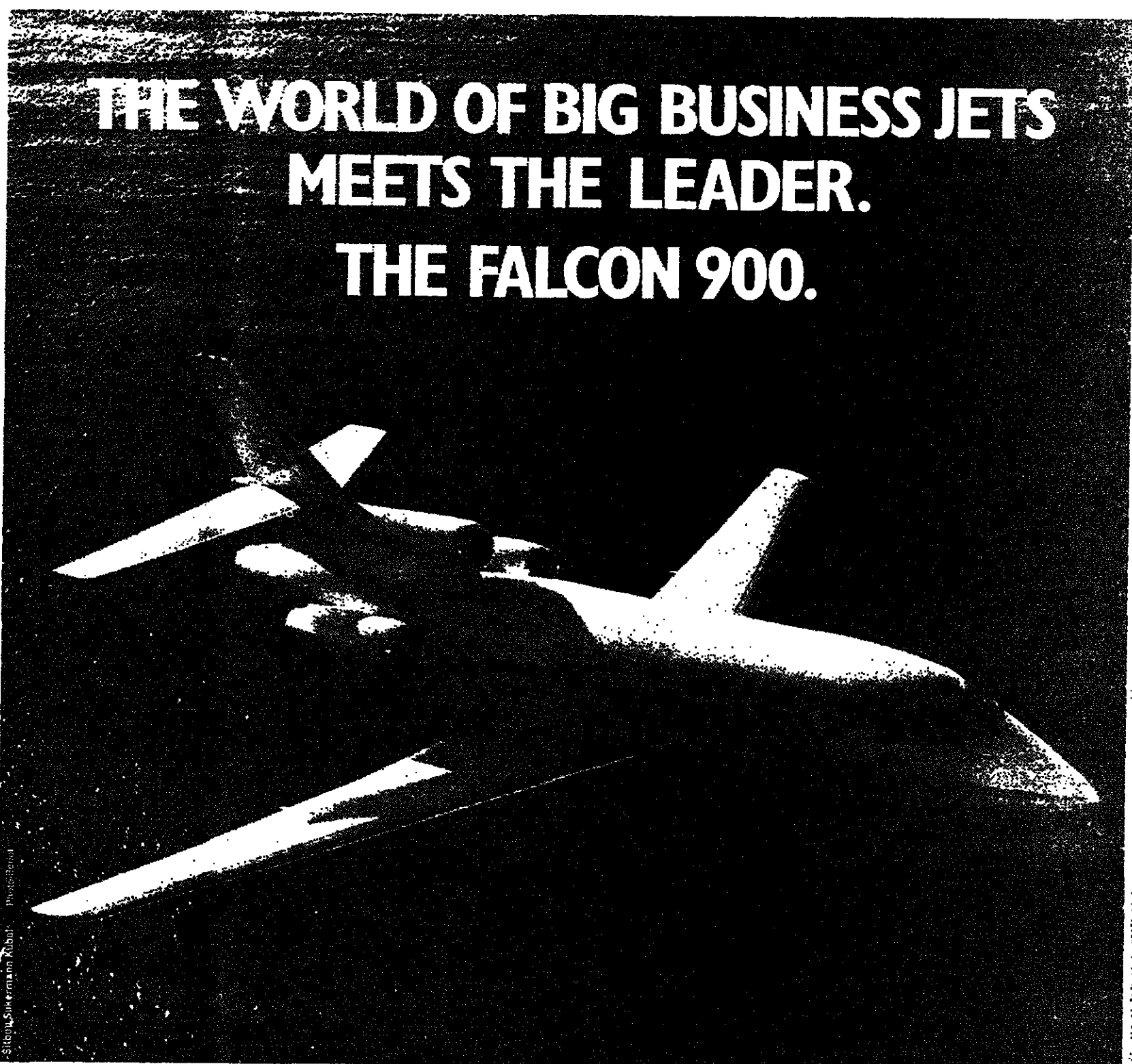
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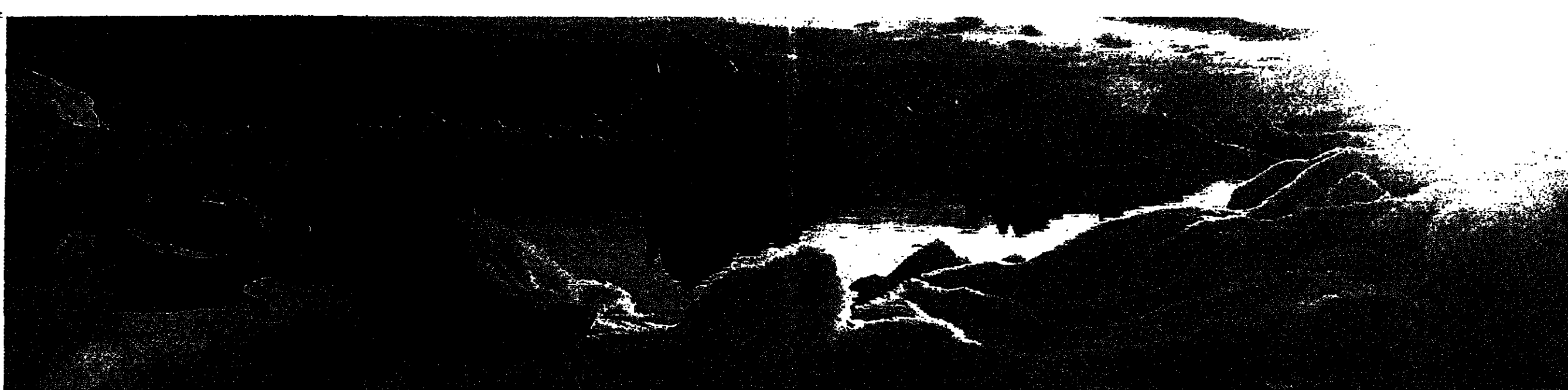
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Kohl Is Urged to Alter Stand on Reagan Visit

U.S. Jewish Group Asks President Not to 'Shame' Victims of the Nazis

By John M. Goshko and Rick Atkinson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany is being urged to release President Ronald Reagan from his pledge to visit a German military cemetery next month.

A major pro-Israel lobbying group has asked Mr. Reagan not to "shame the victims of Nazi tyranny" by making the visit.

Mr. Reagan and Mr. Kohl have held firm against pressure from Jewish Americans to cancel a wreath-laying ceremony May 5 at West Germany's Bitburg cemetery. The cemetery contains the graves of 47 Waffen SS troops among its several thousand graves.

Elie Wiesel, chairman of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council and a survivor of the death camps, said Sunday on an ABC news program that Mr. Kohl "holds the key" to releasing Mr. Reagan from his commitment to visit the cemetery. Mr. Wiesel said: "I think if Chancellor Kohl really seeks reconciliation, and I think he does, he should come out with a statement now and say to the president, 'Mr. President, I realize now that this journey could be difficult for you and therefore I release you from your commitment. And please let us go elsewhere.'"

Mr. Reagan telephoned Mr. Kohl on Friday to reaffirm his commitment to visit Bitburg.

The American Israel Public Affairs Committee, which began its annual meeting here Sunday with an address by Secretary of State George P. Shultz, approved a letter to Mr. Reagan saying that "as human beings, as Americans and as Jews," its members believe the president should cancel his plans.

"To honor those SS soldiers who spread terror and death under the sign of the skull and crossbones dishonors their victims — the Jews and the American GIs they slaughtered only 30 miles away at Malmédy — and it dishonors those Germans who are today working to build a democratic and free Germany," the letter said.

More than 100 U.S. prisoners were massacred at Malmédy during the Battle of the Bulge.

The letter continued: "To visit their graves would be an outrage against human decency which cannot and must not be ignored. As it has been said, 'The issue here is not politics, but good and evil.' Mr. President, do not shame the victims of Nazi tyranny."

Mr. Wiesel on Friday received a Congressional Gold Medal from

Mr. Reagan at the White House. In a speech, he implored the president to reconsider his plan.

Mr. Wiesel's suggestion that Mr. Kohl could rescue Mr. Reagan from what has become an embarrassing and divisive itinerary was echoed Sunday by the Senate majority leader, Robert J. Dole, Republican of Kansas. Mr. Dole suggested on an NBC-TV program that the chancellor propose an alternative to Bitburg.

"I don't know how they're going to get out of it," Mr. Dole said. "It's a serious problem that isn't going to go away."

Campaign Urged Against Visit
Earlier, William K. Stevens of The New York Times reported from Philadelphia:

Survivors of the Holocaust cheered Sunday as one of their most prominent children called for an intensified campaign to persuade President Reagan to cancel the visit to Bitburg.

Menachem Z. Rosensaft of New York, a son of a concentration camp victim, said: "The time for soft-spoken words and appeals is over. For the sake of history, we must prevent him from going to Bitburg."

Mr. Rosensaft, who is chairman of the International Network of Children of Jewish Holocaust Survivors, said that the visit would be exploited by "revisionist historians, neo-Nazis and their sympathizers."

If Mr. Reagan visits the cemetery at Bitburg, he said, "We must see to it that survivors, children of survivors and American war veterans will be waiting for him at the gates of that cemetery."

His speech took place in the shadow of Independence Hall, where, in a ceremony minutes before, thousands of Holocaust survivors laid white carnations beneath the Liberty Bell in a symbolic linking of American freedom and their own liberation from Nazi captivity and torture 40 years ago.

The ceremony opened what is called the Inaugural Ceremony of the American Gathering of Jewish Holocaust Survivors.

Bonn Opens Trial Of Ex-SS Officer In Camp Deaths

The Associated Press
BONN — A former Nazi SS officer went on trial Monday for allegedly sending 185 French Jews to their deaths in the Auschwitz concentration camp during World War II.

Modest Korff, 76, charged with accessory to murder, is accused of sending the 185 Jews, from Chalon-sur-Marne, France, to their deaths when he ordered them transferred from the Drancy concentration camp to Auschwitz over a two-year period.

Mr. Korff was a member of the security forces at the Drancy camp in France between 1942 and 1944. He was a captain in the SS, the units that also served as guards at Nazi concentration camps. He faces a maximum penalty of life imprisonment.

Three other former SS members were also charged in the case, but the court ruled two of them unfit to stand trial because of advanced age and health problems. The third committed suicide in 1983.

The trial opened with the reading of the charges and was adjourned until Wednesday.

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A survivor of the Holocaust placing a white carnation beneath the Liberty Bell in a ceremony in Philadelphia.

Turkey Presses U.S. Jews On Cause of Armenians

By Mark Arax
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — As part of a campaign to deny that Armenians were massacred 70 years ago in eastern Turkey, Turkish officials are quietly pressuring Jewish groups in the United States to discourage them from recognizing Armenians as fellow victims of genocide.

In recent months, Jewish leaders in Los Angeles and New York have received telephone calls from the Turkish ambassador in Washington and cables from Turkish Jews in Istanbul urging them to cancel scheduled presentations by Armenian-American speakers on the 1915 massacre.

According to local Jewish leaders, Turkish representatives implied that if the Jewish-sponsored speeches went forward in Los Angeles, they could imperil the well-being of Jews in Turkey and might prompt the closing of a border crossing used as an avenue of escape for Jews fleeing Iran.

In one instance, the Jewish Federation Council of Greater Los Angeles received a cable from the chief rabbi in Istanbul objecting to the group's sponsorship of a speech by Richard Hovannisian, an Armenian history professor at the University of California at Los Angeles.

Murray Wood, an executive director of the federation, said that objections to the speech last November also were raised in calls from the Turkish ambassador, Sukru Elekding, to the World Jewish Congress in New York.

"Here we are halfway around the world and they are telling us we are

doing something that will be detrimental to the Jewish community there," Mr. Wood said.

"The threats were never expressly stated but the implication in the phone calls and cables was very clear," he said. "I can put two and two together."

In another instance, Jewish leaders in Turkey telephoned New York officials of the Anti-Defamation League objecting to a talk last December in Los Angeles by an appeals court judge, Armand Aronian.

Local league officials refused to cancel the talk and Judge Aronian told a Jewish audience how his parents had survived the Armenian genocide, in which at least 600,000 Armenians died.

League officials said it was unclear if the Jewish leaders in Turkey were acting on their own or at the behest of the Turkish government.

The Assembly of Turkish American Associations, the largest Turkish-American lobbying group, denies that threats against the well-being of Turkish Jews were either expressed or implied when objections to the speeches were raised. They said the chief rabbi and other members of the Turkish Jewish community approached U.S. Jewish organizations on their own, without pressure from the Turkish government.

The Turkish ambassador in Washington and the Turkish consul general in Los Angeles refused to be interviewed on the subject.

Turkey denies that a genocide ever occurred and says that both Christian Armenians and Moslem Turks died during a civil war prompted by Armenian revolt.

Europe Is Urged to Pool Weapons Technology

Reuters
BONN — Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany urged West European allies Monday to forge a joint approach to U.S. research on space defense and to pool resources in arms technology.

"The Europeans can only achieve fruitful competition with the United States in developing weapons technology if they join together," Mr. Genscher said in a speech at a two-day meeting of foreign and defense ministers of the Western European Union.

The European union, which was revived in October after many years of dormancy to strengthen Europe's voice in NATO, comprises Belgium, Britain, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and West Germany.

Mr. Genscher said the union, primarily a forum to coordinate the views of members on military and East-West issues, should provide the political impetus for closer European arms cooperation.

He repeated West German calls for a joint European response to President Ronald Reagan's offer to let the Europeans join research on his Strategic Defense Initiative.

"Recent months have made clearer how vital Europe's technological ability is to our security — directly because of its effects on defense capability and indirectly because of its effect on our economic efficiency," Mr. Genscher said.

Diplomatic sources said the speech reflected West European concern that huge U.S. spending on research into anti-missile systems in space could give U.S. companies an unbeatable lead in military technologies adaptable to civil use.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl endorsed the research last week and said Bonn would start talks on joining the project. But he made clear he favored a joint West European stand and shared British and French reservations about its strategic implications.

Diplomats and officials from Western European Union countries said the U.S. project, although not on the formal agenda at the Bonn talks, was likely to dominate

discussions outside the conference room.

They said that examination of the plan was in such early stages that, in the words of a British official, "it would be quite wrong to expect anything to come out of this meeting remotely resembling a coordinated European response."

The main task facing ministers would be to reform the European union's agencies on arms control and coordinated weapons production in order to better meet the pact's needs, officials said.

Mr. Genscher said the meeting would have proposals to set up three new bodies on security issues to support the work of the ministerial council, which meets twice a year.

British officials said two of the proposed study groups, on arms control and disarmament and on security and military issues, were essentially "think tanks."

The third, on weapons development and cooperation, would help coordinate the political stance on weapons projects.

They stressed, however, that no firm decisions would be taken since it was the role of the so-called Independent European Program Group to coordinate arms output and procurement among a larger group of European allies.

Geneva Session
U.S. and Soviet arms control negotiators Monday held their final session on space and defense weapons in the first round of talks. The Associated Press reported from Geneva.

The six-week round is to end Tuesday with a plenary meeting between all six leading U.S. and Soviet negotiators and their aides at the U.S. Arms control offices. The second round is scheduled to begin May 30.

Plane Crash Kills 5 in France

The Associated Press
NARBONNE, France — A DC-6 aircraft of the French Civil Defense crashed Monday near the town of Fitou, about 12 miles (19 kilometers) from here, killing at least five people, police said.

ARTS / LEISURE

Puns: The Origins of the Specious

By John Gross

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — "The man who could make so vile a pun," an 18th-century critic once grumbled, "would not scruple to pick a pocket" — and you know he would have been unlikely to talk in the same way about a vile epigram, or a vile paradox, or a vile bon mot.

Punning has traditionally had a bad press; the punster is assumed to be no better than a fustianer, and often a positive monster. But then, as Walter Redfern reminds us, puns do "make people groan, squirm, flinch, grimace or wince, as we do of course when we witness a physical collision."

They can also illumine and enliven, to say nothing of entertain, and Redfern has set out to do full justice to their possibilities in an engaging new book entitled "Puns" (Basil Blackwell, 432 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10016, \$14.95).

In part historical survey, in part literary and linguistic inquiry, it explores the psychology of puns (not excluding the role they play in mental illness), from folktales to advertising. Redfern wanders cheerfully over the entire range of wordplay — and he does not scruple to make a fair number of puns in the process.

In general he is stronger on practice than on theory, and although "Puns" contains some acute observations about language, it is not so much a systematic treatise as the kind of omnium-gatherum essay that antiquarians used to write in the pre-19th-century days of scholarship — informal, opinionated, glib, and full of wit. It is chiefly worth reading for the sake of the specimens Redfern has culled and the comments he makes on them in passing.

Some of the verbal overlaps he brings to light are Joycean in their ingenuity. There is the Latin poet Lucan, for instance, miming his scientific belief with his choice of words. Just as fire and firewood are composed of slightly different combinations of atoms, the Latin words for them, *ignis* and *ligna*, are formed from slightly different combinations of letters. The Latin word for matter, *materies*, contains the letters m-a-t-e-r, and matter, for a materialist, is the mother of all things.

In a less erudite mood, Redfern tells us that he particularly cherishes the "absolutely terrible but lovable" story about the man who forgets to buy his wife her favorite anemones for her birthday. All the florist has left when he finally gets there is some greenery, which he gives her instead; she immediately forgives him, exclaiming brightly, "With friends like these, who needs anemones?"

Among other curiosities, Redfern discusses punning in Esperanto (which not only allows for it, but turns out to have separate terms for different kinds of wordplay — an Esperanto spoonerism, for example, is a *sonorismo*). He considers the connection between a clerical "dog collar" and ancient superstitions about spelling the name of God backward.

It is probably just as well that he also includes a few awful warnings. The most alarming by far is Oliver Wendell Holmes' account of a visit to the "asylum for aged and decayed punsters," in the course of which Holmes meets a centenarian who has carried over his addiction to conundrums from first to second childhood and who is ready as ever with a riddle: "Why is a-a-a like a-a-a? Give it up? Because it's a-a-a." Upon which the doctor explains: "He lost his answers about the age of 98. Of late years he puts his conundrums in blank, but they please him just as well."

An awful warning from real life is the Marquis de Bièvre, a nobleman who became a legend in 18th-century France for his inability to stop punning. Among other achievements, he wrote a verse play — "understandably never acted," says Redfern — that contained a pun in every line.

There is a great deal about French literature in "Puns" (Redfern is a professor of French at the University of Reading in England), and some of it is wonderfully funny. If there are terrible puns and Bièvre-like aberrations, there are also puns that seem to have been made in heaven and were only waiting to be brought down. It seems odd, for example, that the French should have had to wait until Paul Valéry in the 20th century for an unbeatable play on *mieux* and *mots*: "Entre deux mots il faut choisir le moindre." You should always choose the lesser of two evils — or of two words.

A Bland 'Casanova' in Geneva

By Andrew Clark

GENEVA — Most major opera companies in Europe continue to express doubtful optimism about the future of opera as a living art form by commissioning new works. Most of these will be lucky to survive a single production. Listening to the world premiere of "Il ritorno di Casanova" by the Sicilian composer Girolamo Arrigo at the Grand Théâtre here, it is easy to understand why. The number of living composers who show an ability to explore new forms of music-dramatic expression or revitalize existing forms is very small and

Arrigo does not appear to be one of them.

The opera, commissioned by Radio France, is based on a novel by Arthur Schnitzler. It charts the return to Venice, after a long exile, of the legendary 18th-century womanizer Giacomo Girolamo Casanova.

This portrait of decadence and bitterness — contrasting the freshness of youth with the irreversible onset of old age — offers scope for wit and pathos, and is good material for an opera. The libretto has been expertly fashioned by the Italian writer Giuseppe di Leva, but

Arrigo's score is so bland and lightweight that the work emerges with little character.

Arrigo's music is tonal, with a strong flavor of Italian lyricism and a preference for traditional Italian operatic structures, including arioso, duets and unaccompanied ensembles. His writing for voice is technically accomplished and his part-writing shows considerable finesse. But his musical language seems to be a dextrous merging of styles from other periods into an anonymous, quassmodern melting pot.

Nor does he illustrate a particular talent for theater. Although the musical linking of scenes in each of the two acts brings welcome continuity, Arrigo fails to provide sufficient differentiation of mood, character and color, and throughout "Casanova" there is no hint of the erotic. The only scenes offering psychological insight are those in which the action stops and the characters reflect aloud.

The best parts of the score are the nocturnes near the end of each act, sung to an accompaniment of slow piano arpeggios by Marcelina, who clearly exercises as much fascination on Arrigo as she does on Casanova. These simple and tender arias would be worth salvaging for concert performance.

To hold the audience's attention through the remaining two and a quarter hours of music, the stage director and cast have an uphill



Casanova (Scott Reeve) and Amalia (Katherine Ciesinski).

struggle. Jorge Lavelli, who began his career in opera by staging Arrigo's "Orfeo" for Avignon in 1969, shows ingenuity in animating each scene, aided by Agostino Pace's stylish and versatile representational decor and by experienced singers such as Jules Bastin and Ezio di Cesare in character parts. The conviction and tonal richness of two female principals, Fiorella Pediconi in the soprano role of Marcelina and the American mezzo Katherine Ciesinski as Casanova,

also enhanced the production. The American bass-baritone Scott Reeve, making his European debut, looked and sounded too young for the part. Stage and pit were well-coordinated by Reynald Giovanetti, but with such an apologetic score, there was little he could do to enliven the evening.

Andrew Clark is a journalist, broadcaster and music critic based in Bern, Switzerland.

'Lucia' London Triumph

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON — "Lucia di Lammermoor" with a 58-year-old grandmother as Lucia and a 60-year-old Edgardo who is certainly a father and quite possibly a grandfather, appearing in a Royal Opera Zeffirelli production dating from 1959? It would have seemed a geriatrically daunting prospect had not the Lucia been Joan Sutherland and the Edgardo the extraordinarily durable Carlo Bergonzi.

Not entirely surprisingly, the premiere proved a tumultuous triumph for all concerned, especially for Dame Joan, returning to Covent Garden in the production that launched her to stardom almost exactly 26 years ago. (And she was no beginner even then.)

The performance was interrupted twice in the middle and at the close of the "mad scene" for prolonged and noisy acclamations, and at Sutherland's final curtain call the audience rose in a standing ovation.

What a singer she has been — and still is. And what a performer. The "Regina nel silenzio" of the Act I fountain scene had been understandably tentative, but only in the middle of the voice. Above the staff, and in the perilous coloratura, all was well. Then, in the mad scene, it was better than that, the sotto voce initiation of the concluding "Spargi d'amaro pianto" episode being sheerly magical.

Bergonzi, nearing the end of a career that he began as a baritone 37 years ago, husbanded his resources for the wailing final scene and offered a lesson in vocal art and vocal resourcefulness. The sequences of semaphoric gestulation that pass for acting with Bergonzi were described by one critic as "endearing."

Nor did all the honors go to veteran soprano and veteran tenor. The still young John Rawnsley was a vocally splendid Enrico, if dramatically a shade too amiable; and Gwynne Howell offered a compellingly compassionate and vocally opulent Raimondo. The conductor was Richard Bonynge, Sutherland's husband and mentor.

Further performances are Tuesday and Friday, and with Lucia Alberti making a Covent Garden debut as Lucia and Luis Lima singing his first Covent Garden Edgardo, May 20 and 23.

At the Coliseum, the English National Opera is offering a new production by Elijah Moshinsky of Smetana's "The Bartered Bride."

Henry Pleasants is the author of several books on singers and vocal art.



The Pick of Parsons's Fashion Crop

International Herald Tribune

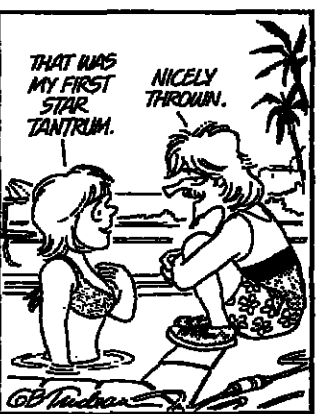
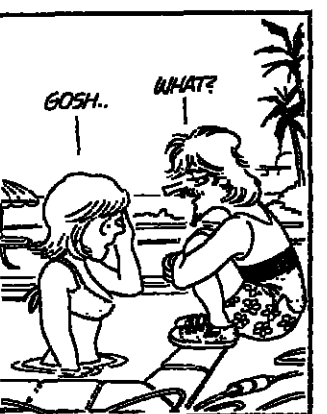
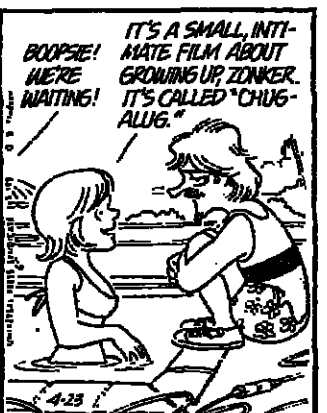
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kyo. All present annual awards that are watched eagerly by the industry. The winners are quickly hired. New York has two highly respected schools: Parsons School of Design and the Fashion Institute of Technology, also known as FIT. Parsons was founded in 1896 by the painter William Merritt Chase and later renamed after Frank Alvah Parsons, the turn-of-the-century administrator of the school who introduced fashion design into the curriculum. FIT was founded in 1944 by a group of apparel manufacturers.

Parsons, which has branches in Los Angeles and Paris, is highly regarded for its fashion design courses while FIT puts the accent on fashion technology.

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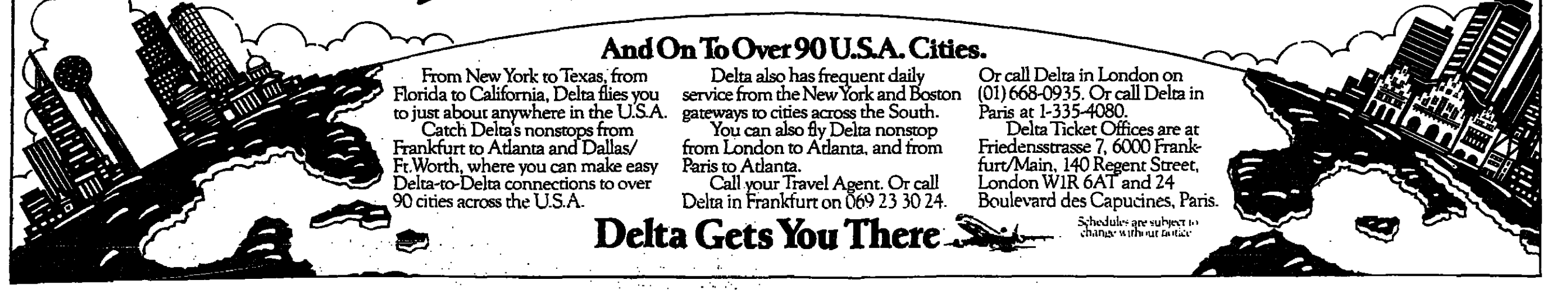
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No Way Out for Reagan

Both the German and American governments have displayed monumental insensitivity over Ronald Reagan's prospective visit to West Germany. There is no accounting for how Mr. Reagan could have decided to visit the Bitburg cemetery after having rejected, publicly, a visit to a concentration camp site. Now he has decided to go to the site of such a camp, hoping that will make things right. But the episode cannot be made right anymore, no matter what the president decides. There is no way he can at once pursue his effort at reconciliation with the German people, having made his visit to Bitburg the symbol of that effort, without profoundly offending not just the survivors but also the memory of the Holocaust dead. What has been said from the White House has made the whole thing worse.

There is no place the eye can rest in this whole affair that is not awful. We call attention to one such vista that has not received the attention it sadly deserves: the cheapening of the history of the Holocaust by the attempt to arrange a concentration camp visit and the generally squalid, trivial and cynical character of the domestic political conversation that has attended this attempt.

The usual glee that accompanies not political controversies is present. So are other features: the usual preoccupation with who in a very small circle in Washington wins and who loses, the usual reduction of a large subject

to a tiny area of concern. Did we say a "large subject"? We meant a towering, all but incalculable one. It is difficult to remember when one hears the endless speculation on the political impact of what has occurred that we are talking about the Holocaust victims here, that the subject is the unfathomable human evil and human suffering that is meant when we speak of the Holocaust.

The gigantic, breathing sorrow that heaves out of the very land Mr. Reagan will visit is neither sensed nor seen by those who have been arguing about finding a suitable site for him to go to. Would it be Dachau? Or would Dachau be wrong because it would seem, politically unwise, to concede a change of mind under pressure? Then what about Bergen-Belsen? The envelope please.

Some things, of course, cannot be cheapened. They are, by their very size and consequence, beyond being affected by petty concerns. So finally the horror of what was done in Europe 40 years ago cannot be cheapened either. It mocks the vanities and political preoccupations of the moment. It will mock the president, too, unless he is now able to articulate true American feeling on the subject, unless he is able to meet the challenge to demonstrate clearly that Americans respect the Holocaust dead, and do not regard them as props for American politics.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Japanese Challenge

Japan's huge trade surplus has created a wave of resentment in the United States—and a dazzling challenge to Yankee ingenuity. Fearing trade war, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone is exhorting his people to buy more foreign goods and cites himself as a model: "My suits are made in London, my tie is French, I use a Mont Blanc fountain pen and a West German electric razor. My tennis racket is American—Wilson—and my golf clubs also are foreign made."

It is a conscientious effort at placating Americans who want Japanese products ranging from pens to pianos yet insist that American goods be equally accessible in Japan. But the effort may be as futile as President Gerald Ford's campaign to Whip Inflation Now by passing out WIN buttons. Ordinary Japanese do not much know what foreign goods to buy; an official suggestion list does not help much.

For example, it includes a fondue set and an oven thermometer. "To begin with," says a Japanese businessman quoted in *The Wall Street Journal*, "what is a fondue set?" Many

Japanese cook by microwave or wok; a housewife asks, "What am I going to do with an oven thermometer? I don't have an oven."

The challenge for American entrepreneurs is obvious: Devise products the Japanese want and then sell, sell, sell. The obstacles posed by Japan's bureaucracy are real, but considering the popularity of American culture, there is room for ingenuity. The often-forgotten Japanese use throwaway chopsticks in restaurants. Why not reusable ones, maybe even battery-powered, made in the U.S.A.? Considering the Japanese taste for foreign caviar, why not international sashimi, perhaps including brook trout, smoked salmon and caviar?

In the 1930s, the United States reacted to a flood of cheap imports by requiring labels showing where they were made, like MADE IN JAPAN. A Japanese town, the story went, changed its name to Usa so its dishes could be stamped MADE IN USA. It is time, 50 years later, for American entrepreneurs to respond with the real thing.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Visit From the FBI

You have just returned to the United States from a trip to Central America, where you were pursuing private business. The phone rings and the caller identifies himself as an agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Could he talk with you about your travels?

Many an experienced American traveler would not take offense. But for some critics of the Reagan administration's Central American policies, the most courteous FBI inquiry can seem ominous. Their allegations of excessive surveillance and aggressive questioning have aroused concern in Congress.

Given the history of abuses in the Nixon administration, the House and Senate intelligence committees have a special duty to inform themselves and ensure that the government stays within legitimate bounds.

William Webster, director of the FBI, told a House Judiciary subcommittee that the bureau recently has conducted about 100 interviews with travelers returning from Nicaragua. He vigorously denies intent to harass dissenters and his record entitles him to the widest public confidence. But he can hardly assure that no agent has oversteered, nor can he assure that higher officials are not trying to use the bureau to intimidate opponents of the ad-

ministration's policy in Central America. One group of critics complains that large mailings of their literature never reached their destinations. Another questions the timing of tax audits—immediately after returning from trips to Nicaragua. Another claims that an FBI agent made insistent requests for an interview and pointedly asked if any members of the group were involved with terrorism.

Some complaints may be substantial, some paranoid. But even irrational fears deserve attention, given the memory of the last decade and its intelligence abuses, enemies lists and targeted tax audits. The Reagan administration has asked Congress to make it a crime to aid terrorist causes—as defined by the secretary of state—and has freely equated foreign adversaries with terrorists.

The Congress may legitimately ask whether there is a purpose or pattern to the FBI interview and whether the administration has taken any steps to minimize their intrusiveness. Reassuring the public about such questions is the challenge to the intelligence committees. Whether the administration is indulging the urge to harass its critics remains to be seen. The need for the committees' alertness is real.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Reagan Should Back Down

Nothing Ronald Reagan has done as president of the United States has been as inept as his stubborn insistence that he will visit a German war cemetery where SS troops lie buried. By sticking to what was a well-intentioned blunder—the desire to say "thank you" to Chancellor Helmut Kohl for his tenacity in seeing through Pershing and cruise missile deployments—the leader of the Western

world shows that he fails entirely to understand what is being celebrated next month.

For the defeat of Hitler marked not the end of a struggle between noble adversaries but the triumph of good over evil. As Mr. Reagan was moving to visit a Holocaust survivor, Elie Wiesel, at the White House, the right place next month for the leader of the Western world is "with the victims" and not with the perpetrators of Nazi horror.

—The Observer (London).

FROM OUR APRIL 23 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Mark Twain Dies in New York
NEW YORK — Mark Twain died as he lived. Until he became unconscious, some three hours before his death (on April 22), he was cheerful and bright, and his brilliance was undimmed. He even lightened the sadness of the hearts of his daughter and those about him, who realized that he was about to die, by his calm and quiet humor almost to the very last. How he was loved throughout the whole United States is very evident, and everyone appears to consider that a personal friend has been lost. President W.H. Taft wrote this tribute to Mr. Clemens: "Mark Twain gave pleasure and intellectual enjoyment to millions. His works will continue to give such pleasure to millions yet to come. He never wrote a line that a father could not read to his daughter. He has made an enduring place in American literature."

1935: Mae West Denies Marriage
HOLLYWOOD — Whether Mae West, blond and bawdy star of the movies, is married, or as she says, "It must have been two other girls," had both Hollywood and Broadway guessing. Discovery by a Milwaukee relief worker, going over old records, that a Mae West, 18, of Brooklyn, and Frank Wallace, 71, of the same city, were married in the Wisconsin brewery center in 1911, brought a prompt denial from the film celebrity. "Why I never heard of the guy," she protested. "I never heard of Milwaukee until four years ago! Besides, in 1911 I hadn't reached the marrying age. How old do you think I am anyway?" The marriage certificate gave the correct names of Miss West's parents. While admitting that her parents' names may have been given, Miss West insisted that "it must have been two other girls."

U.S. Slowdown: Others Must Act Boldly

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — The global economy is at one of those critical junctures where stagnation threatens to take hold unless Western Europe and Japan follow bolder policies to stimulate growth and create jobs.

James A. Baker 3d, the U.S. Treasury secretary, tried to make this point at last week's ministerial meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, as did OECD officials. They were not successful.

But following the unexpectedly slow growth of the American economy in the first quarter (only 1.3 percent), a faster pace, especially in Western Europe, becomes a critical need. The U.S. economic slowdown has automatically moved this issue to the top of the agenda for the Bonn economic summit in May.

There are grim implications for Third World countries. Their hopes for recovery have been pinned critically to sustained real growth rates of around 3.5 percent in the industrial nations that buy their manufactured goods and raw materials. For two years, the U.S. economy has been the "locomotive" pulling the world out of recession. What happens when the locomotive loses power?

The 3.5 percent to 4 percent U.S. growth rate that the Baker team had confidently been forecasting for 1985 may now be out of reach. Since so much of Europe's current 2.5 percent to 3 percent pace depends on huge exports to a booming America, it will take serious stimulative moves in Europe, such as tax cuts, to prevent unemployment from rising further.

The poor GNP report for the quarter should lower the Reagan administration's boastful rhet-

oric. But, after spending a week in Europe, as I just did, one is quickly reminded of how far most European countries must go to catch up.

Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige apparently bruised some sensitivities when he made this point at a meeting of European officials last week in Venice. But the figures speak for themselves: Since 1970, the U.S. economy has added 27 million jobs, the European economy, zero.

Many European countries have made strides in boosting their economic pace (benefiting partly from exports to the United States); their inflation rates have come down, and wage scales are less hopelessly rigid.

And European politicians, businessmen and labor leaders have decided that maybe there is a bit of magic in the tax-cutting, market-oriented policies Ronald Reagan has been selling, whether labeled as supply-side or Keynesian economics.

Looking at the communique issued at the recent OECD meeting, a U.S. official noted with satisfaction the emphasis on curbing archaic business regulations and labor laws that inhibit creation of job-generating new businesses.

But in Europe, change does not come all that easily. There are just as many cultural barriers in Europe to matching American marketing and production techniques as there are in Japan. The kind of labor mobility so commonplace in the United States is unknown in Europe.

"If you were born in a coal town in Wales, it was expected that you'd stay in Wales and dig

coal," a Welshman who escaped to better things in Paris told me.

Europe is a continent of small countries, each of which out of national pride and a rich, significant history thinks of itself as bigger and more important now than it really is.

The European Community still is not able to act as a single powerful entity. Its stronger powers — West Germany, France and Britain — have mutual rivalries, suspicions and distrusts.

In West Germany, Europe's strongest economic power, the economy is the top issue. There is a dangerously stagnant birth rate, unemployment of about 10 percent, and a costly welfare state. Political scandals have shaken public faith in the government. Yet the government of Chancellor Helmut Kohl is content to proceed with a growth rate under 3 percent, though that means no reduction in the jobless rate.

Because of restrictive work rules in unionized sectors and growingly hostile labor-management relations, European labor has nearly priced itself out of the market, especially in manufacturing.

In France, where the growth rate is only 2 percent, if a company wants to fire 50 or more workers, it has to wait a year. Such laws have good intentions, but instead of protecting jobs, they tend to block the creation of new ones.

The unexpected decline in U.S. growth prospects is a reflection of the fact that more American business and profits than ever before are going abroad. It adds new urgency to a real European revival, and makes the Bonn summit one of the most significant in years.

The Washington Post.

Apartheid: On Building A Consensus

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Faced with 18 bills in Congress and mounting public protest, Secretary of State George P. Shultz has called for a U.S. consensus on policy toward South Africa.

He lists points on which almost everyone can agree, such as: "Apartheid must go," and, "We do not support violence," and, "We do not support aggression"—those who have committed themselves to promote change and justice.

"The only question," he says, "is how this change will come about."

This is fine as far as it goes. But the old lament of too little and too late applies. The secretary's speech was arranged hastily after the recent escalation of deaths in South Africa, after the administration realized there was real momentum behind congressional efforts to do something more than clock to show U.S. concern, after a number of Americans including Amy Carter and some U.S. congressmen were willing to be arrested in demonstrations against South Africa.

Mr. Shultz said flatly that "South Africa's denial of political rights to the country's majority — apartheid — is not only morally indefensible, it is in the long run unsustainable."

But the official position shows less patience with American critics of South Africa, and with South Africans who plead for "change and justice," than with Pretoria's increasingly bloody provocations.

When Mr. Shultz went on to say "the agenda we proposed is accepted by all participants," he was either blindfolded or referring to some other, unavowed agenda.

He welcomed South Africa's decision to fulfill, at last, the February 1983 Lusaka agreement to withdraw from Angola, negotiated with American help. But soon after he spoke, the State Department disclosed that it had made "serious representations" against South Africa's intention to recognize an "interim internal" government in Namibia.

The withdrawal from Angola was supposed to be a step toward carrying out the United Nations plan for independence of Namibia with supervised elections. Recognition of the government Pretoria set up in the vast territory, which South Africa occupies and calls South-West Africa, would be a clear sign that there is not the slightest intention of complying with the U.S.-supported plan. This is not the "progress" Mr. Shultz claims.

Nor can much progress be claimed for South Africa's announcement that it will amend its mixed marriage and immorality laws, which authorized the police to invade people's bedrooms in search of evidence against forbidden interracial sex.

But there has been no hint that laws will be repealed making it impossible to say where mixed couples can live, which hospitals can care for them, where their children can go to school. Most important, there is no sign of hope that the frustrations driving young South Africans to violence may be relieved.

It is true, as Mr. Shultz said, that there is not much the United States can do about this. It is also true that for "moral, practical and strategic" reasons, America can be indifferent only at its peril.

South Africans, of whatever skin color, watch American responses closely. Black activists have noticed that sympathetic moves in the United States, even such mild nods as Mr. Shultz provided, seem to come only after scenes of violence shown on American television.

The country has worked itself into a tragic dilemma, and it only seems to attract American attention when things get worse.

As Mr. Shultz said, it requires a "coherent, considered and effective" U.S. policy. "We simply cannot afford," he said, "to let southern Africa become a divisive domestic issue, tearing our country apart, rendering our actions haphazard and impotent, and contributing to the ugliest and most violent outcome."

But to head it off, an American consensus needs to show that the U.S. listens and worries even when the awful events of South African daily life do not make headlines. Telling Americans to be still will not gain influence nor break violence. The administration could create a consensus if it would take the lead in practical steps to make American disapproval clear, not by opposing American measures of protest.

The New York Times.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor," and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

LISA SCHLEIN

Geneva.

Keep Cool About the Sandinists

By Theodore C. Sorensen

NEW YORK — President Reagan's embrace of Algeria's president last week should remind him that not all governments born in obscurity are forever hostile. Marxist-Leninist incantations do not collect garbage or repair roads. The list of countries whose fiery founding parties ultimately settled into cautious pragmatism stretches (alphabetically) from Angola to Zimbabwe. Even the American revolution was followed by a turbulent era in which critics were imprisoned and defiance was suppressed by brute force.

Why then write off as permanently lost the Sandinist revolution? A recent visit to Nicaragua provided no crystal ball or panacea but did suggest that previous revolutions make irrelevant comparisons.

Nicaragua today is not Venezuela of 1958, where the overthrow of Marcos Pérez Jiménez produced genuine democracy. Sandinist pledges to restore freedom of expression, religion and political opposition remain unfulfilled. Cuban, East German and kindred military advisers further darken the atmosphere.

Nevertheless, Nicaragua is not yet Cuba of 1960. The opposition press, parties, church, and business sectors are unhappy but their very existence belies the Reagan-Shultz description of Nicaragua as a "communist totalitarian state behind the Iron Curtain." The Sandinists severely limit opposition activities. But so do many governments. From China to Chile, which the administration blesses.

Nor is Nicaragua a Vietnam of 1975, ready to dominate its neighbors. With an economy bled by the

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Somozas, mismanaged by the Sandinists and disrupted by "contras," an army based on unpopular conscription and an unsettled government unlikely to get large-scale military and economic assistance from a wary Moscow, Nicaragua is in no shape to significantly assist the subversion of its well-armed neighbors backed by the United States, which has legitimate security interests in Central America and sufficient means to protect them.

But neither is Nicaragua another Grenada. The size, dispersal and determination of the population that overthrow Anastasio Somoza Debayle make unlikely another lightning conquest costing little in American lives and prestige.

The Mexican revolution that began in 1910 may offer the Sandinists the most helpful model. Resentful of

U.S. economic and military might, the Mexicans seized power and property on the U.S. border, with anti-American slogans similar to Managua's, but posing no real threat to anyone. Mexico today, practicing its own brand of democracy and mixed economy, maintains warm relations with Havana and Washington.

Unfortunately, President Reagan has steadily facilitated the Sandinist's march toward the Cuban model instead of the Mexican. He has focused more on their regressive actions and passionate rhetoric at home than their prudent conduct abroad. Perhaps that march toward Havana can still be reversed. Why would Sandinist leaders survive Somoza's prisons merely to become Moscow's proxies?

The decision is theirs, not Washington's. But the surest way to permanently antagonize, radicalize,

Vietnamize and ultimately Communize Nicaragua and all of Central America is for the United States to continue applying nothing but military muscle, including Central Intelligence Agency financing for contra guerrillas seeking to overthrow Nicaragua's government.

In northern Nicaragua, I listened to refugees whose farms had been attacked and whose sons had been kidnapped by contras. No doubt some of their answers were coached. Yet none of them supported the Sandinists or contras. None of them knew or cared about either Ronald Reagan or Karl Marx. They simply wanted to be left alone. The United States should heed their request.

The writer, who was special counsel to President John F. Kennedy, contributed this view to *The New York Times*.

New Staff May Steady a Badly Stumbling Reagan

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — President Reagan is still whistling past the graveyard to keep his courage up. By blaming his troubles in Nicaragua on the Congress and his blunders in arranging his visit to West Germany on the press, he has not controlled the damage but doubled it.

There is not a politician in Washington or a president of recent memory who has not stumbled into the ditch along the road, but few have had the wit of the late Mayor Fiorello La Guardia of New York, who once said that when he made a mistake, "it's a beam!"

The mistakes in planning the president's trip to West Germany for the 40th anniversary of the end of the last world war were at first a lapse of staff work, then an embarrassment, and finally an unintended insult by digging himself deeper into the ditch. He does not avoid booby traps but stumbles them for himself.

Mr. Reagan has never been noted for his study of history or for his sensitivity to the memories and sufferings of the last half-century, so his recent lapses are no surprise or exception. What is more disturbing is his recent resort to deception.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany was not responsible for the failure of the president, on a journey of remembrance, to stop at Dachau, the most tragic symbol of mass murder until four years ago! Besides, in 1911 I hadn't reached the marrying age. How old do you think I am anyway?" The marriage certificate gave the correct names of Miss West's parents. While admitting that her parents' names may have been given, Miss West insisted that "it must have been two other girls."

felt obliged to make public that he had proposed a ceremony in memory of the Holocaust.

In his anxiety to get a doubting Congress to vote another \$14 million for the Nicaraguan rebels, Mr. Reagan suggested that Pope John Paul II and the president of Colombia approved of his policy. The Vatican and the Colombian president took the un-

usual step of stating publicly that they opposed a military conclusion to the problem.

Since then, the president has tried to quell the uproar by postponing a confrontation with the Congress on Nicaragua aid and agreeing to visit the Bergen-Belsen death camp where Jews were sent, while still insisting on laying a wreath at the Bitburg cemetery, where some members of the Nazi SS extermination squad are buried. Reconciliation is still denied.

One of the paradoxes of all this is that the president recently realized that he had to come into the major decisions of his second term with a stronger cabinet and White House

staff than he had in his first term. They have made a shaky start. But despite all the staggering and blundering of recent days, the outlook is now for a steadier control of executive decisions with clearer lines of authority in fewer hands.

The new team has made a shaky start. But the outlook is for a steadier control of executive decisions with clearer lines of authority in fewer hands.

deceator, James Baker 3d. Mr. Reagan will coordinate the work of two new centralized cabinet councils — one on economic policy, headed by Mr. Baker, and another on domestic policy, headed by the attorney general, Edwin Meese 3d. These councils, along with the National Security Council, will be the main channels for presidential decisions, with Vice President George Bush playing an increasingly important role.

Nobody can be sure how this new system will work, but the main players seem more pragmatic and congenial with one another. They are likely to diminish the influence of Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and

Central Intelligence Director William Casey, though these two are determined and articulate men not given to easy compromise.

It could be that this recent flap over two avoidable tangles will tidy things up here and produce a more coherent and thoughtful administration. The president has always relied heavily on his staff, but in the first term he tended to listen more to his friends — William Clark at NSC, Michael Deaver, his advertising director, and Mr. Meese — now, except for Mr. Meese, all gone or going.

Nothing is harder for a staff, particularly a staff of personal friends than to say no to a president and oppose his casual approach to foreign affairs — affairs that are sometimes alarmingly foreign to Mr. Reagan.

Much will depend on Pat Buchanan's view and influence in his new job as director of communications in the White House. He will undoubtedly have considerable influence on what the president says and where he goes. Oddly, it is in this field, where the president is supposed to be so good, that he has lately stumbled so badly.

Mr. Buchanan has strong conservative views, but he has been around here for a long time and knows as well as anybody that nothing hurts a president more than getting his facts wrong and pretending he has support where no such support exists.

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Apartheid Shouldn't Pay

I am writing to explain why members of my family will no longer hold stock in any company that invests in South Africa.

I was in that country in January and saw for myself the twisted face of apartheid. I saw the single-sex hostels outside Johannesburg where fathers and husbands are forced to live 11 months a year separated from their wives and children, condemned to exist in squalor and isolation, because apartheid denies their families even the most elementary rights of citizenship and free movement inside their own country. I saw the resettlement camp at Overwatch, a treeless, desolate desert where hundreds of thousands of people have been forced to move simply because their skin is black. When I hear about "progress" in South Africa, I think of the fastest

growing part of Overwatch — the cemeteries filled with the bodies of young children who have died in infancy due to the conditions of the camp and the lack of medical care.

So it was across South Africa. I will never forget, for example, the proud, gentle people I encountered during my visit to Crossroads, an unauthorized settlement near Capetown, who asked only that they be allowed to live in peace and human dignity. Just a month later, some of them were shot by South African police during a protest against the government's plan for their forced removal.

I also heard what is often referred to as the "other side" of the story in meetings with business leaders and government officials. Yet the so-called political "reforms" they cited have only deepened the rift between the minority white community and the vast majority of South Africans

who are black. I was told of economic progress, yet in many respects the disparities between whites and blacks are becoming greater. Corporations that portray themselves as a force for change are, in many cases, the same companies that are enforcing the notorious 3-percent rule, under which only 3 percent of black miners can bring their families to mine sites, while all white miners can.

Taken steps and half measures are an increasingly transparent mask that cannot conceal the true face of apartheid. Real progress depends on movement toward full political rights for all South Africans and the repeal of apartheid in all its forms.

I heard the excuse that disinvestment will hurt only blacks, or that it will not work. The argument, curiously, came from whites, who seemed to be remarkably exercised about something that, in the next breath,

they dismissed as being "ineffective." I do not deny that business has done some good in South Africa. But now, finally, the fundamental issues must be faced. They relate to the very nature of the South African system. For my family and for me, this is a basic moral question. As a businessman I also think it involves economic good sense. Someday all South Africans will have their rightful say in the running of the country. Is it really prudent for American business to invest on the side of the present regime? Is it really prudent to identify ourselves with the apartheid system, at the very moment when black South Africans are beginning to look — in my view, mistakenly but understandably — to Marxism and the Soviet Union as a source of hope, because they regard capitalism and America as helpmates of their oppressors?

I believe it is vitally important to

reverse that trend, and to put both our country and our companies on the side of freedom.

JERRY DUNFEY,

Boston.

'Star Wars' Spinoffs

After reading Malcolm W. Browne's report "Star Wars' Technology Promises Host of Peaceful Inventions" (*Science*, April 11), I feel a lot more optimistic about the future of the world. I particularly like the statement that "the development of death-ray technology could also lead to safer fruits and vegetables on supermarket shelves." Clearly, during a nuclear attack, it will be more important than ever for beleaguered populations to avail themselves of the nutrients of fresh produce.

LISA SCHLEIN

Geneva.

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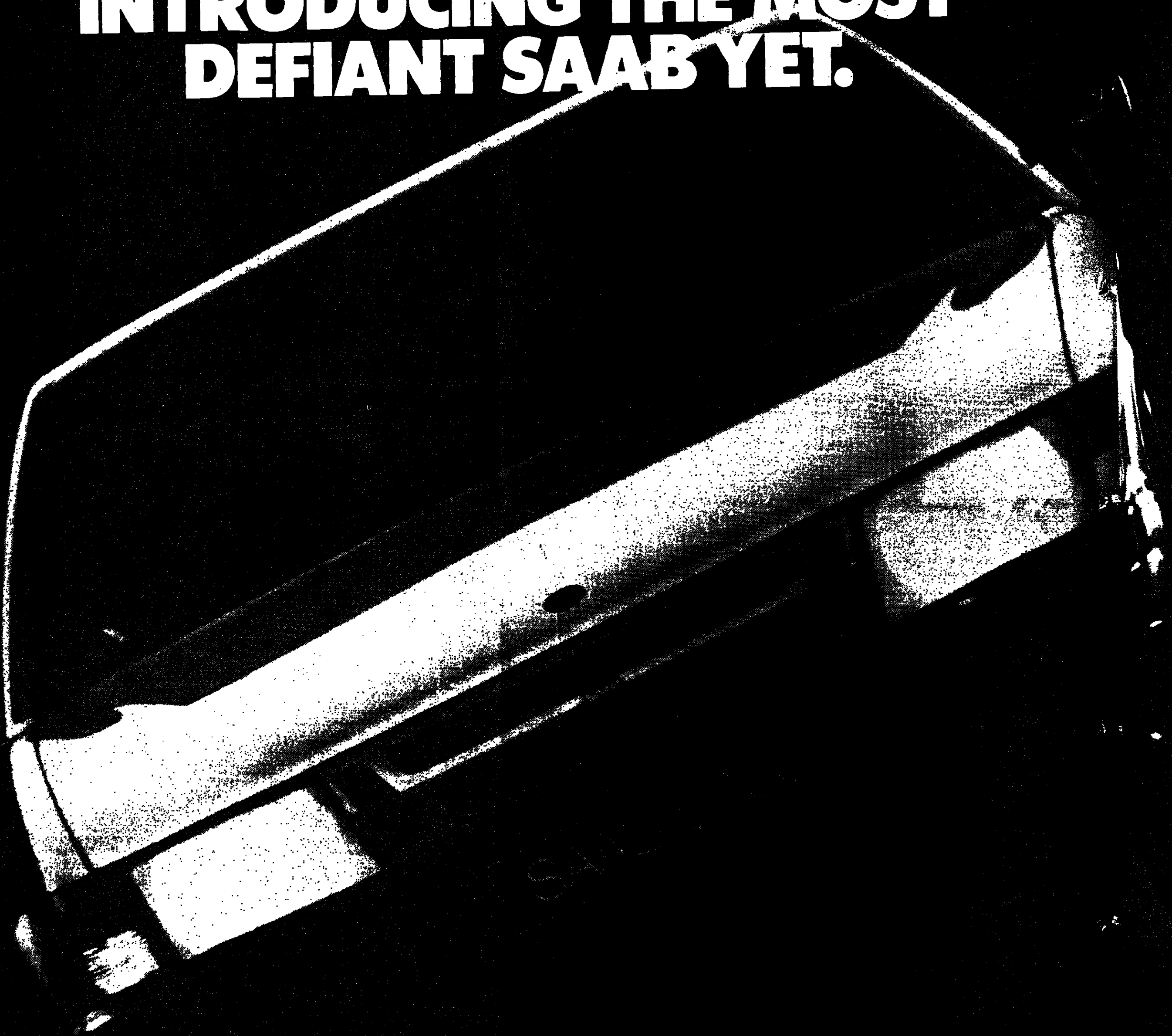
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East	185.00	184.00	184.00	+1/4
South	184.00	183.00	183.00	+1/4
East	183.00	182.00	182.00	+1/4
South	182.00	181.00	181.00	+1/4
East	181.00	180.00	180.00	+1/4
South	180.00	179.00	179.00	+1/4
East	179.00	178.00	178.00	+1/4

Dow Jones Averages

Open	Previous	Low	Close	3 P.M.
Indus	1265.12	1262.50	1262.50	1262.50
Trans	580.50	579.50	579.50	579.50
Comp	512.00	511.00	511.00	511.00

NYSE Index			
	High	Previous Low	Close
Composite	105.00	104.65	105.00
Industrials	120.29	119.94	120.28
Transp.	94.11	95.72	96.11
Utilities	55.84	55.63	55.84
Finance	109.78	109.54	109.78

Monday's NYSE 3pm

Vol. of 3 P.M. 4,586,800
Prev. 3 P.M. vol. 4,718,800
Prev. consolidated close 146,233.00

Tobies include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

Previous AMEX Diaries

Class	Prev.
Advanced	227
Declined	227
Unchanged	227
Volume	227
Volume down	227

NASDAQ Index

Week	Year	Age	Age
202.1	202.1	202.1	202.1
202.1	202.1	202.1	202.1
202.1	202.1	202.1	202.1
202.1	202.1	202.1	202.1

AMEX Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Wynn	174.00	173.00	173.00	+1/4
Wynn	173.00	172.00	172.00	+1/4
Wynn	172.00	171.00	171.00	+1/4
Wynn	171.00	170.00	170.00	+1/4
Wynn	170.00	169.00	169.00	+1/4

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Prev.	Today
72.50	72.50
72.50	72.50
72.50	72.50

Previous NYSE Diaries

Class	Prev.
Advanced	725
Declined	725
Unchanged	725
Volume	725
Volume down	725

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Buy	Sales	"Buy"
April 19	184,708	1,722
April 18	207,251	2,042
April 17	207,251	2,042
April 16	207,251	2,042
April 15	207,251	2,042

Standard & Poor's Index

High	Low	Close	Today
181.25	180.25	180.25	180.25
181.25	180.25	180.25	180.25
181.25	180.25	180.25	180.25
181.25	180.25	180.25	180.25

AMEX Sales

3 P.M. volume	Prev. 3 P.M. volume
5,700,000	5,700,000
5,700,000	5,700,000
5,700,000	5,700,000

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Today
220.67	220.67	220.67	220.67
220.67	220.67	220.67	220.67
220.67	220.67	220.67	220.67

Trading Is Moderate on NYSE

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange were broadly lower in trading Monday afternoon.

Auto, retail, aerospace and computer issues paced the losers, but oil-service and steel stocks advanced.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which inched up less than a point last week, was off 2.87 at 1,263.69 with two hours of trading remaining in the session.

Declines held an 8-5 lead over advances.

Volume totaled 54.1 million shares at 2 P.M., against 54.4 million at the equivalent time on Friday.

Over the previous four weeks the Dow Jones industrials had shown a decline of 0.89 point. Analysts say the market's hesitance to show a sustained move in either direction reflects the mixed effect of recent interest-rate declines.

The drop in rates ostensibly should bolster stocks since the lower rates reduce the yields available on bonds and other fixed-income investments, thereby making returns on stocks more competitive.

But the falling rates also reflect what appears to be a weakening economy, which could threaten corporate profits. Many companies already have posted disappointing first-quarter results.

On the NYSE's active list, Unocal rose 1/4 to 188.

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To Our Readers

Because of the seven-hour time difference between New York and Paris until April 27, the New York and American Stock Exchange tables in this edition contain information from 3 P.M. New York time. Over-the-counter stock prices are from 2 P.M. New York time. Canadian stock prices, U.S. futures prices and some other items are from the previous day's trading.

We regret the inconvenience, which is necessary to meet distribution requirements. All editions will again carry closing prices and indexes after April 27, when Daylight Savings Time begins in the United States.

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Court Clears Purchase Of Shell Oil Co. of U.S.

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — A Delaware court has approved a \$190-million settlement of a lawsuit that had been a major obstacle to the completion of a \$5.7-billion purchase of Shell Oil Co. by Royal Dutch/Shell Group.

Royal Dutch/Shell said that following a 30-day waiting period during which appeals may be filed,

Scottish Bank Plans to Raise \$104 Million

Reuters
LONDON — Bank of Scotland said Monday that it plans to raise up to \$1.3 billion (\$104.9 million) by a one-for-two share issue at 200 pence a share.

The move follows a report Friday by the bank that pretax profit rose 36 percent, to £80.4 million, in the year ended Feb. 28 from £59.3 million the previous year.

The issue is not being underwritten because of the significant discount of the issue's subscription price compared with the market price. Standard Life Assurance Co., which holds a 34.28 percent stake in the bank, intends to take its entitlement.

The bank's shares closed at 447 pence on the London Stock Exchange Friday, down from 467 pence after the profits were announced.

Royal Dutch/Shell had been awaiting the resolution of holders' suits challenging the fairness of its offer before completing the merger.

CBS Value Is Put At \$200 a Share

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — CBS Inc. now fighting a takeover bid by Ted Turner, has a private market value estimated at between \$180 and \$200 a share, according to most Wall Street analysts.

They stressed the difference between the market price of a publicly traded stock and the value of a privately held company. CBS closed Friday at \$107 after selling at a record high of \$122 on Thursday — and a company's private market value. The latter is judgmental, representing the total price if the component parts are sold separately.

Mr. Turner, the head of Turner Broadcasting Systems Inc. offered to buy 67 percent of CBS, one of the three major television networks in the United States. He put the value of his offer at \$175 a share, and said he would give CBS shareholders a package consisting of stock in his own company and high-yield, high-risk bonds.

Corporate Profits in U.S. Appear to Be Flat for First Quarter

By Richard W. Stevenson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Corporate profits in the first quarter, mirroring the weak 1.3-percent economic growth rate figure released by the Commerce Department last week, generally appear to be disappointing, according to economists.

"Earnings are not shaping up to be anything close to robust at all," said Robert A. Gough, a senior vice president at Data Resources Inc., an economic consulting firm.

"Earnings in toto will probably be flat for the first quarter," Analysts said the weakness in profit growth for the first three months of the year was not unexpected in light of the surprisingly low 1.3-percent annualized growth rate in U.S. gross national product, the value of a nation's total output of goods and services, reported by the government for the first quarter last Thursday. It was the recovery began in late 1982.

Economists said the blame for the bleak profit picture on the slowing of the economy, and most cited

the strong dollar and the U.S. trade deficit as the primary culprits.

"It looks like we're looking at a weak quarter, largely because imports are sucking the strength out of the economy," said Nariman Behravesh, a vice president at Wharton Economic Forecasting Associates. "Businesses that are sensitive to the cyclical fluctuations of growth are more likely to be down, and import-competing industries will do worse."

"The main factor is the growing trade deficit," agreed Robert Orner, the Commerce Department's chief economist. He and other analysts noted that some sections of the economy, including consumer spending and overall demand, remained healthy. "But profits don't come from consumption, they come from production," added Mr. Orner. "Demand is strong, but a lot of production has shifted abroad."

Overall, Data Resources is projecting that total annualized, seasonally adjusted, after-tax corporate profits for the first three months of the year were \$141 bil-

lion, down 0.8 percent from a year earlier. The figure for the fourth quarter of 1984 was \$140.9 billion.

Profit reports are still coming in, and in many industries, including automobiles, most of the major companies have not released their earnings. But based on the results that have been filed so far, and on a reading of the state of the economy in general, most economists are confident in predicting that corporations are not going to be terribly happy about the recent quarter.

International Business Machines Corp., for instance, reported an 18 percent decrease in earnings in the first quarter from a year earlier, and other computer makers encountered trouble as well.

But many corporations that depend on military contracts did well, as did telecommunications concerns. In the paper and wood products category, International Paper Co., citing the adverse effects of the strong dollar, said its profits dropped 32.9 percent, while Boise Cascade Corp. reported a 19-percent gain.

Walter K. Joelson, chief economist at General Electric Co., noted that a strong dollar and low inflation rates had combined to keep companies from raising their prices, and therefore their profit margins. "When inflation is low, business finds it very difficult to raise prices," he said. "And for the first quarter the dollar was so

strong that many industries had to shave prices to compete with imports."

Mr. Joelson noted that a strong dollar hurts profits in other ways. "The foreign subsidiaries of U.S. corporations are having to translate their earnings with the dollar at a higher rate than it was a year ago, and that hurts their profits," he said.

Some economists said that profit growth was bound to ease this year, the third year of the economic recovery. "We're in a mature phase of the expansion," said Mr. Gough of Data Resources. "Since we saw such large rates of growth in 1983 and 1984, the first few quarters of this year will pale by comparison."

COMPANY NOTES

American Standard Inc. has signed a \$17-million joint venture to make plumbing fixtures in China, its adviser, CFC Finance Ltd. of Hong Kong, said. The plant, near Guangzhou, is expected to begin production by early 1986.

CSK Corp., owner of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co., is reported to be planning a bid for Conrail, the U.S. government-controlled railroad, under which a group of investors would buy the government's interest and then offer it to the public.

General Electric Co. received two U.S. Air Force contracts for jet

engines totaling more than \$177 million. The contracting announcements brought to a close a three-week period during which GE had been barred from receiving any new government work because of a federal fraud indictment returned against it on March 26.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. said it failed to agree with the United Rubber Workers union on a new contract prior to the expiration of the old one at midnight Saturday. The company said that the union was dropping Goodyear as its "target" in master contract talks and was switching to B.F. Goodrich Co.

Hyundai Corp. of South Korea will not participate in an aluminum smelter in Australia's western Victoria with the state government and Alcoa of Australia Ltd. The announcement was made jointly by Victoria's premier, John Cain, and Alcoa's managing director, John Deidrich.

Ingersoll Rand Co. said it agreed with Hydroair, a Milan-based group of three Italian equipment companies, Ansaldo, Riva Calzone and Franco Tosi, to be the exclusive distributor of Hydroair hydro-turbines in the United States.

Kowloon Electricity Supply Co., 40-percent owned by China Light & Power Co. and 60-percent owned by Exxon Corp., has signed a \$175-million interest rate and currency swap agreement, a China Light spokesman said in Hong Kong. He declined to elaborate.

Life Investors Inc., a U.S. insurance holding company, said that it and Agcon NV of the Netherlands, which already owns 72.1 percent of Life, are jointly tendering for 925,000 shares, or about 9.7 percent of the shares outstanding, at \$45.53 a share.

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ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed
22 April 1985

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on last prices. The following two-point symbols indicate the type of quotation supplied for the fund: (1) - daily; (2) - weekly; (3) - bi-monthly; (4) - quarterly; (5) - irregularly.

ALM MANAGEMENT	\$152.96	OLDFLEX LIMITED	\$10.37
(1) ALM Fund	\$152.96	(1) Oldflex Fund	\$10.37
(2) ALM Fund	\$152.96	(2) Oldflex Fund	\$10.37
(3) ALM Fund	\$152.96	(3) Oldflex Fund	\$10.37
(4) ALM Fund	\$152.96	(4) Oldflex Fund	\$10.37
(5) ALM Fund	\$152.96	(5) Oldflex Fund	\$10.37
(6) ALM Fund	\$152.96	(6) Oldflex Fund	\$10.37
(7) ALM Fund	\$152.96	(7) Oldflex Fund	\$10.37
(8) ALM Fund	\$152.96	(8) Oldflex Fund	\$10.37
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(14) ALM Fund	\$152.96	(14) Oldflex Fund	\$10.37
(15) ALM Fund	\$152.96	(15) Oldflex Fund	\$10.37
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(18) ALM Fund	\$152.96	(18) Oldflex Fund	\$10.37
(19) ALM Fund	\$152.96	(19) Oldflex Fund	\$10.37
(20) ALM Fund	\$152.96	(20) Oldflex Fund	\$10.37
(21) ALM Fund	\$152.96	(21) Oldflex Fund	\$10.37
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(67) ALM Fund	\$152.96	(67) Oldflex Fund	\$10.37
(68) ALM Fund	\$152.96	(68) Oldflex Fund	\$10.37
(69) ALM Fund	\$152.96	(69) Oldflex Fund	\$10.37
(70) ALM Fund	\$152.96	(70) Oldflex Fund	\$10.37
(71) ALM Fund	\$152.96	(71) Oldflex Fund	\$10.37
(72) ALM Fund	\$152.96	(72) Oldflex Fund	\$10.37
(73) ALM Fund	\$152.96	(73) Oldflex Fund	\$10.37
(74) ALM Fund	\$152.96	(74) Oldflex Fund	\$10.37
(75) ALM Fund	\$152.96	(75) Oldflex Fund	\$10.37
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(81) ALM Fund	\$152.96	(81) Oldflex Fund	\$10.37
(82) ALM Fund	\$152.96	(82) Oldflex Fund	\$10.37
(83) ALM Fund	\$152.96	(83) Oldflex Fund	\$10.37
(84) ALM Fund	\$152.96	(84) Oldflex Fund	\$10.37
(85) ALM Fund	\$152.96	(85) Oldflex Fund	\$10.37
(86) ALM Fund	\$152.96	(86) Oldflex Fund	\$10.37
(87) ALM Fund	\$152.96	(87) Oldflex Fund	\$10.37
(88) ALM Fund	\$152.96	(88) Oldflex Fund	\$10.37
(89) ALM Fund	\$152.96	(89) Oldflex Fund	\$10.37
(90) ALM Fund	\$152.96	(90) Oldflex Fund	\$10.37
(91) ALM Fund	\$152.96	(91) Oldflex Fund	\$10.37
(92) ALM Fund	\$152.96	(92) Oldflex Fund	\$10.37
(93) ALM Fund	\$152.96	(93) Oldflex Fund	\$10.37
(94) ALM Fund	\$152.96	(94) Oldflex Fund	\$10.37
(95) ALM Fund	\$152.96	(95) Oldflex Fund	\$10.37
(96) ALM Fund	\$152.96	(96) Oldflex Fund	\$10.37
(97) ALM Fund	\$152.96	(97) Oldflex Fund	\$10.37
(98) ALM Fund	\$152.96	(98) Oldflex Fund	\$10.37
(99) ALM Fund	\$152.96	(99) Oldflex Fund	\$10.37
(100) ALM Fund	\$152.96	(100) Oldflex Fund	\$10.37

Company Earnings

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

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Revenue and profits, in millions,

Paris Commodities
April 22

	High	Low	Close	Settle	Ask	Offer
SUGAR						
French francs per metric ton						
Aug	1,272	1,270	1,270	1,270	+1	
Oct	1,269	1,268	1,268	1,270	-1	
Dec	1,269	1,268	1,268	1,270	-1	
Mar	1,269	1,268	1,268	1,270	-1	
May	1,269	1,268	1,268	1,270	-1	
Jul	1,269	1,268	1,268	1,270	-1	
Est. vol. 1,357 lots. Open interest: 14,004	actual sales					
COCOA						
French francs per 100 kg						
Aug	2,094	2,199	2,193	2,200	-6	
Oct	2,199	2,199	2,199	2,200	-1	
Dec	2,198	2,195	2,195	2,200	-5	
Mar	2,197	2,195	2,195	2,200	-10	
May	N.T.	N.T.	2,095	2,100	-18	
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	2,095	2,100	-15	
Est. vol. 40 lots of 10 tons. Prev. actual sales: 40	actual sales					
COFFEE						
French francs per 100 kg						
Aug	2,580	2,580	2,575	2,590	+35	
Oct	2,580	2,580	2,580	2,590	+25	
Dec	2,580	2,580	2,580	2,590	+25	
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	2,570	2,510	+40	
May	N.T.	N.T.	2,570	2,510	+40	
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	2,445	2,475	+40	
Est. vol. 10 lots of 5 tons. Prev. actual sales: 1	actual sales					
1 lots. Open interest: 210						

U.S. Treasury Bill Rates
April 19

Offer	Bid	Yield	Prev
3-month	7.75	7.75	7.75
6-month	7.75	7.75	7.75
One year	8.17	8.17	8.17

New offering
CBOT
BOND
FUTURES
&
FUTURES
OPTIONS

Also Futures and
Futures Options on
COMEX-GOLD & SILVER
AND CURRENCIES

Low Commission Rate
\$15 * ROUND TURN
DAY AND
OVERNIGHT

* Apply only to trades
exceeding 1/4 contract per
calendar month. First 250
contracts \$25 round turn.

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An \$11.7 Billion Commercial Bank

Asian Commodities
April 22

HONG-KONG GOLD FUTURES					
U.S. dollars per ounce					
	High	Low	Close	Ask	Previous
Aug	329.50	329.50	329.50	329.50	329.50
Oct	329.50	329.50	329.50	329.50	329.50
Dec	329.50	329.50	329.50	329.50	329.50
Mar	329.50	329.50	329.50	329.50	329.50
May	329.50	329.50	329.50	329.50	329.50
Jul	329.50	329.50	329.50	329.50	329.50
Est. vol. 23 lots of 100 oz.					
SINGAPORE GOLD FUTURES					
U.S. dollars per ounce					
	High	Low	Close	Settle	Previous
Aug	329.50	329.50	329.50	329.50	329.50
Oct	329.50	329.50	329.50	329.50	329.50
Dec	329.50	329.50	329.50	329.50	329.50
Mar	329.50	329.50	329.50	329.50	329.50
May	329.50	329.50	329.50	329.50	329.50
Jul	329.50	329.50	329.50	329.50	329.50
Est. vol. 18 lots of 100 oz.					

JALAJUMPUR RUBBER					
Polyisopren latex per kilo					
	High	Low	Close	Settle	Previous
Aug	192.50	192.50	192.50	192.50	192.50
Oct	192.50	192.50	192.50	192.50	192.50
Dec	192.50	192.50	192.50	192.50	192.50
Mar	192.50	192.50	192.50	192.50	192.50
May	192.50	192.50	192.50	192.50	192.50
Jul	192.50	192.50	192.50	192.50	192.50
Est. vol. 23 lots of 200 kilo					

SINGAPORE RUBBER					
Polyisopren latex per kilo					
	High	Low	Close	Settle	Previous
Aug	192.50	192.50	192.50	192.50	192.50
Oct	192.50	192.50	192.50	192.50	192.50
Dec	192.50	192.50	192.50	192.50	192.50
Mar	192.50	192.50	192.50	192.50	192.50
May	192.50	192.50	192.50	192.50	192.50
Jul	192.50	192.50	192.50	192.50	192.50
Est. vol. 23 lots of 200 kilo					

KUALA LUMPUR RUBBER
Singapore cents per kilo

High	Low	Close	Settle	Ask	Offer
Aug	190.00	190.00	190.00	190.00	190.00
Oct	190.00	190.00	190.00	190.00	190.00
Dec	190.00	190.00	190.00	190.00	190.00
Mar	190.00	190.00	190.00	190.00	190.00
May	190.00	190.00	190.00	190.00	190.00
Jul	190.00	190.00	190.00	190.00	190.00
Est. vol. 10 lots of 25 tons.					

SINGAPORE RUBBER
Singapore cents per kilo

High	Low	Close	Settle	Ask	Offer
Aug	190.00	190.00	190.00	190.00	190.00
Oct	190.00	190.00	190.00	190.00	190.00
Dec	190.00	190.00	190.00	190.00	190.00
Mar	190.00	190.00	190.00	190.00	190.00
May	190.00	190.00	190.00	190.00	190.00
Jul	190.00	190.00	190.00	190.00	190.00
Est. vol. 10 lots of 25 tons.					

S&P 100 Index Options
April 19

Strike	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
10%	16%	16%	18%	17%	17%	16%	16%	16%	16%
10%	11%	11%	12%	12%	12%	11%	11%	11%	11%
6%	7	8%	8%	8%	8%	7	7	7	7
17%	1%	2%	5%	6%	7%	1%	1%	1%	1%
17%	1%	2%	3%	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%
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Thai Bank Lifts Curb on Credit For Importers

BANGKOK — The Bank of Thailand said Monday it has ended a freeze on the value of commercial bank credit for importers.

The restriction, imposed in November, 1983, was ended because other government efforts to slow imports have been successful, the central bank said.

These include an increased import tax on many products introduced earlier this month and a 14.8-percent devaluation of the baht in November.

Imports in the six months to April are expected to fall 9 percent to \$4.9 billion from \$5.4 billion in the year-ago period, the bank said. Import letters of credit opened in the period are estimated at \$2.1 billion, down from \$2.4 billion a year ago.

The bank said that commercial banks issuing letters of credit should give preference to imports of raw materials for re-export industries and purchases of foreign goods by state industries.

Firms Cite Improvement In India Business Picture

NEW DELHI — The climate in India for foreign investment has improved under Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, foreign businessmen say. But India must liberalize further to make foreign ventures profitable, they add.

Among recent improvements cited by foreign business leaders is a reduction in monopoly restrictions, permitting foreigners to hold more than a 40-percent share of equity. Corporate taxes have been reduced and imports of electronics, technology, components and autos liberalized.

"The business climate is great and it has changed dramatically," said Anthony Young, senior vice president of Coca-Cola Export Corp., a unit of the U.S. soft-drinks manufacturer.

Coca-Cola left India after 25 years in 1977 when foreign companies were ordered to divest themselves of more than 40 percent of their equity.

Mr. Young declined to say whether his company is interested in returning to India, saying only: "Coke is watching. India is a substantial part of the firm's market."

Representatives of rival PepsiCo Inc. said they were impressed by Mr. Gandhi's policies.

"Gandhi's guidelines are encouraging," said Nestory Carbonell, the company's senior vice president.

"What foreign businessmen are seeking now are some specifics to determine how projects will be realized in light of India's priorities."

The next five years will be a crucial period for foreign investors in India, according to Ryohei Nakatani, managing director of Japan's Asahi Glass Co. "I am very encouraged," he said. "I have experienced many harassments earlier but now everything seems to be changing."

Giorgio Petronio, company group chairman of Johnson and Johnson, the U.S. health-products concern, said his company has done business in India for 27 years.

"I think it's remarkable what Mr. Gandhi has done in three months — the courage it took to lift the ceiling (on equity shares) and reduce taxation," he said. "Certainly things can be improved but they are now on the right track."

Former ITT Chief Reemploys His Selling Skills

By Bob Hagerty
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — During the Depression, Harold S. Geneen was reduced to one point to selling books door to door. He is at it again, only this time the book is his own and he does the selling from suits in hotels operated by ITT Corp., the company he led for 20 years.

Mr. Geneen, 75, the champion conglomerate builder of the 1960s, retired as ITT's chairman in 1979. But he retains his gift of salesmanship.

"Most management books aren't written by people who managed anything," he said. "I have been in London this week during a tour to promote his book, 'Managing,' written with Alvin Moscow."

"They tend to grasp onto certain details, but the real essence if you want to define what you want out of management is to get a whole bunch of people charged up and wanting to do something."

Mr. Geneen can boast that ITT produced 58 consecutive quarters of rising per-share earnings in the 1960s and early 1970s. But now

the company, beset by falling profit, is undoing much of Mr. Geneen's conglomerate by selling off billions of dollars of assets. Irwin Jacobs, a Minneapolis investor with a sizable stake in ITT, has gone so far as to suggest liquidation.

Mr. Geneen refused to discuss ITT's current troubles. But he seemed unrepentant.

"I happen to believe in diversification," said the man who oversaw more than 300 acquisitions by ITT, transforming it from a shaky operator of overseas telephone companies to a mammoth company selling products as diverse as valves, insurance and sliced bread. Sometimes, according to the book, he bought companies after a mere 10- to 20-minute inspection of their books.

Mr. Geneen cheerfully dismisses those who say conglomerates are a thing of the past: "They're beginning to feel that anything complicated can't be managed and therefore it doesn't make sense. Not true. A conglomerate in essence is the same thing you

have in insurance: You spread the risk."

Even General Motors Corp. is diversifying into electronics and mortgage banking, Mr. Geneen noted.

But can a conglomerate grow too big and too diverse? The "Machiavelli of Management," as the book's introduction describes him, paused for a moment. "There might be a limit," he conceded. Then Mr. Geneen speculated that ITT might have grown far beyond its peak profit of \$894 million in 1980, from which it has retreated by about 50 percent.

"If I were going to do that over again, I think I would try to buy maybe less companies and bigger ones," he said. A company with \$1 billion of annual sales, after all, does not take much more effort to monitor than one with \$100 million of sales.

One limit to growth might be the chief executive's energy. At ITT, Mr. Geneen insisted upon reading the monthly accounts of all 250 divisions. Each month he spent one week in New York and another in Europe devoted to

meetings with ITT's divisional managers.

Even though Mr. Geneen favors 16-hour working days, he said, "I would guess at some point the pressures on everybody would get pretty heavy."

Mr. Geneen, hardly a man to conceal his own achievements, nonetheless deplores executives who spend too much time pursuing public acclaim and grow remote from their operations. "All the people out in the divisions are supporting some guy's ego on the 24th floor, and that's what kills them," he said.

Dispensing such management advice is only a sideline for Mr. Geneen. His main business is investing his own money. Earlier this month, he joined a group that plans to acquire Seligman & Latz Inc., a U.S. retailer of beauty services and jewelry, for \$41.4 million.

"I tell people, 'Don't retire — you work harder,'" Mr. Geneen said with a chuckle. "It's true. Well, you get interested, and you don't have a lot of staff."

Mr. Geneen makes do with just



Harold S. Geneen.

two secretaries, but he rejected the notion that he pines for his old power. For one thing, his new role is "a lot more financially rewarding. I would guess I've done much better in the last four or five years than I've done in my whole career, times five. So, you know, why would you want to go back?"

Coming of Age for Mitsubishi Motors

(Continued from Page 9)
dealers in the United States — now, at 88, far below its major competitors. Toyota Motor Corp. and Nissan Motor Co., for example, have more than 1,000 outlets.

Under the terms of the joint venture with Chrysler, Mitsubishi Motors will be able to sell half the cars they build together under its own name. And from this year on, Mitsubishi's U.S. sales arm will claim half of any increase in its exports to the United States.

Within Japan's auto industry, Mitsubishi Motors has a reputation as a superb engineering company, a producer of technologically superior cars but whose marketing efforts have lagged.

One of its strongest assets, analysts in Tokyo say, is its link with the huge Mitsubishi conglomerate.

The first Mitsubishi "Model-A" was built in 1917 by Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Co. In 1934 the shipbuilding company merged with Mitsubishi Aircraft Co. to form Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd., which became known primarily as a maker of trucks, although it made a complete range of vehicles.

In 1970, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries spun off Mitsubishi Motors as a wholly owned subsidiary, in order to become more competitive with other Japanese manufacturers of passenger cars.

Mitsubishi Heavy Industries still provides Mitsubishi Motors with personnel, technical information and plant equipment. Mitsubishi Motors buys many of its electrical components and auto parts from Mitsubishi Electric Corp., ships many of its exports through Mitsubishi's shipping company and uses Mitsubishi Corp., the group's trading company, as its agent in many countries.

As part of the process of creating Mitsubishi Motors, officials at Mitsubishi Heavy Industries decided to seek a partner that had more experience in the passenger-car market. At the same time, Chrysler wanted to establish a closer link with the Japanese. As a result, Chrysler acquired a 15-percent interest in Mitsubishi Motors in 1971. At the time it was envisioned that Chrysler would increase that stake to 33 percent, but the acquisition of the extra 20 percent was later canceled.

Under a preliminary agreement in 1970, Chrysler obtained the right to distribute Mitsubishi Motors products in the North American market under the Chrysler nameplate and to conduct a number of research projects. Since 1980, Mitsubishi Motors has also been supplying Chrysler with engines for some models of its K-car series.

Now, with Chrysler expanding its ownership of Mitsubishi Motors to 24 percent, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries has said it would sell some of its majority share to other Mitsubishi groups as well.

Much of Mitsubishi Motors' potential growth, however, has been stunted by its limited exports to the United States. Until last Monday's agreement, Mitsubishi Motors could sell only 30,000 cars a year under its own name, while about 80,000 were sold as Chrysler's Dodge and Plymouth models. Its most popular car to date in the United States is the model sold as the Mirage by Mitsubishi itself and as the Dodge Colt by Chrysler.

Frustrated in the United States, the board's panel of 40 executives, who are polled twice a year, expects real U.S. growth to average 3.5 percent in 1985 and 2.7 percent in 1986. No panelists expect growth of less than 2 percent in 1985 and only four see real growth below 2 percent in 1986.

The majority expect sterling, the Canadian dollar and the German mark to fall against the dollar in the next three months. In addition, the panel forecast that the annual rate of inflation will average 4.8 percent over the next five years, lower than their previously forecast 5.9-percent rate.

Mitsubishi Motors has moved aggressively in other markets. It has provided technical assistance to South Korea's Hyundai Motor Co. to help build its cars, including the popular Pony model sold in Canada. It has established joint ventures in several Asian countries, and last month agreed to produce trucks with the Spanish subsidiary of Daimler-Benz AG.

But with \$22.4 million in profits and \$4.8 billion in sales in the year ended March 31, 1984, Mitsubishi ranked below Toyota, Nissan, Honda Motor Co. and Mazda Motor Corp. Mazda, its nearest competitor, reported a \$118-million profit as of October 1984, according to Yasunasa Kumamaru, an analyst with Daiwa Securities Research Institute.

Limited growth and severe competition in Japan's domestic market make exports crucial for the survival of any Japanese automaker. Mr. Kumamaru said that only Toyota makes money from its car sales in Japan.

Mitsubishi Motors has about a 9.6-percent share of Japan's domestic market, Mr. Kumamaru said, but only a 6.6-percent share of Japan's exports to the United States. The explanation for the gap, he said, lies in Mitsubishi Motors' often-troubled relationship with Chrysler.

When Chrysler bought its origi-

nal stake in Mitsubishi Motors 14 years ago, it won exclusive rights to distribute Mitsubishi's products in the United States. At the time, the agreement seemed a coup, because Mitsubishi had no U.S. sales networks.

But when Chrysler hovered near bankruptcy, Mitsubishi Motors cut back some of its shipments to Chrysler and reportedly asked to be released from its agreement. In a published interview at the time, Mitsubishi Motors' former president compared the agreement to the notorious "unequal treaties" forced upon Japan by Western powers in the mid-1800s. In 1981, Mitsubishi set up its own U.S. sales and marketing subsidiary, Mitsubishi Motor Sales of America Inc., and in 1982 started marketing some cars under the Mitsubishi name.

Last Monday's agreement, Mr. Tate and Mr. Iacocca said, marks a new phase in the relationship between the two companies.

Potential frictions remain, however. The two companies will be selling essentially the same cars under different names. After a long time in Chrysler's shadow in the United States, Mitsubishi Motors will now have the task of standing out, in order to introduce itself to a U.S. public that is much more familiar with the names of its competitors.

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Margin Funds Disappear

(Continued from Page 9)

declared bankruptcy. Volume investors could not cover their clients' obligations, and the Comex clearinghouse immediately seized and froze all the brokerage house's accounts.

What concerns Mr. Wilson and others in his situation is whether they will ever see their margin and other funds held by Volume Investors. How much they recover depends on Comex's clearinghouse, which has dug into its funds, raised member clearing fees to \$250 a trade, from \$150, and also obtained a short-term loan from Chemical Bank to assure that all Comex's gold options would be honored.

The prime functions of an exchange clearing entity is to guarantee the transfer of the debits and credits of its members. Although clearing systems vary among the exchanges, all require their broker members to stand behind every trade made by their individual customers. Clearing officers are not concerned about the problems brokers may have in collecting debts.

At the Comex, only 68 of its 951 full members qualify as "clearing members." Most of them are the prominent Wall Street brokerage houses. The other Comex members clear their business through them. Above all, the fees received by an exchange's clearing member for handling the paperwork of others can be rewarding.

U.K. Merchants See Rise in Sales

Reuters

LONDON — A majority of British retailers and wholesalers expect volume sales to rise this month compared with April last year, according to a poll by the Confederation of British Industries published Monday.

The survey, conducted between March 22 and April 12, showed that 73 percent of the retailers polled and 53 percent of the wholesalers were expecting higher sales in April.

It said 61 percent of retailers reported higher sales last month than in March 1984, and 50 percent of wholesalers.

German GNP Seen Dipping

(Continued from Page 9)

manufacturing output — excluding construction — up only 0.5 percent over the like period, the drop in first quarter GNP from the last quarter could be as large as 1 percent," according to Mr. Wolfmeyer, the WestLB economist. March industrial data has yet to be released.

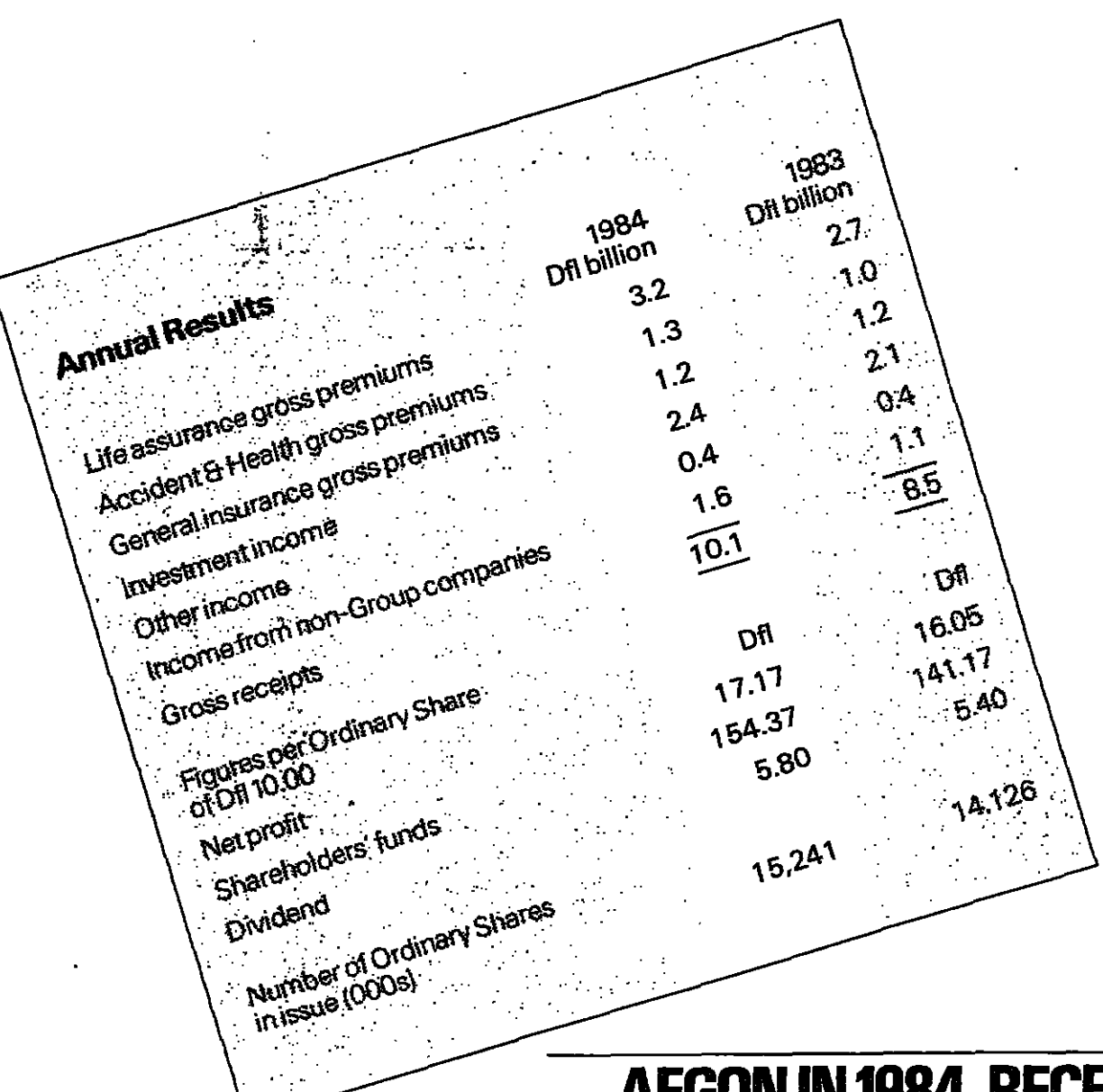
Although Mr. Wolfmeyer expects the sharp dip in the first quarter to lead to a stagnant first half — with the second quarter likely to show a marginal 0.5-percent rise in GNP from the first quarter — he anticipates a strong turnaround in the second half.

The turnaround, he said, would be led by an acceleration of foreign

and domestic orders for capital goods, a pickup in domestic demand for automobiles in the wake of new European-wide regulations on emission control, and a stabilization in construction orders, albeit at a low level.

"The setback in the first quarter, no doubt, was primarily weather-induced and does not reflect the underlying strength of West German economic fundamentals," Mr. Wolfmeyer said.

Mr. Wolfmeyer believes that the group of five independent research institutes presenting their joint 1985 forecast next Monday will stick to their projection of 2.0 to 2.5 percent real growth for the current year.



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SPORTS

Propp Scores 3 to Give Flyers 5-2 Triumph Over Islanders

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
PHILADELPHIA — Brian Propp put in a three-goal performance in the second period to lead the Philadelphia Flyers over the New York Islanders, 5-2, and give them a 2-0 edge in the Patrick Division final series.

"Maybe I didn't score much in the first period," Propp said.

NHL PLAYOFFS
The last few years, but I think I've played my best hockey in the playoffs," said Propp, whose hat trick provided his first three goals of the series.

Mike Keenan, the Flyers' coach, said, "Brian has had his chances to score and you can't keep him off the scoreboard for long. He was due to break out and get a couple of goals and tonight he proved why he is a consistent 40-goal scorer in the NHL."

Elsewhere Sunday in National Hockey League quarterfinals, it was Montreal 6, Quebec 4, and Chicago 6, Minnesota 2. Both series are even at 1-1. On Saturday, Edmonton took a 2-0 edge over Winnipeg with a 5-2 decision.

All the series resume Tuesday night, at Uniondale, New York; Winnipeg, Manitoba; Bloomington, Minnesota, and Quebec.

The Flyers are proving that their surge down the stretch during the regular season — in which they won 16 of their last 17 — was no fluke.

"We were the best hockey team in the NHL over the regular season," said Tim Kerr, who had a goal and three assists in Sunday's game. "Everybody keeps talking about our youth, but they are the ones who helped us through the regular season and I don't see any reason why they shouldn't get us all the way through the playoffs."

Philadelphia took a 3-0 lead on a goal by Ed Hoshodkar and two by Propp in the first period, then coasted.

The Islanders "played tired to night," said left wing Bob Bourne. "We are not going on net enough. Their forwards block you out real well. We are trying too hard and shooting so hard we're missing the net."

Canadiens 6, Nordiques 4

In Montreal, in the Adams Division, Mats Naslund scored two goals, including the game-winner with 4:52 left in the third period to put Montreal even with Quebec for the series.

Serge Boisvert, Chris Chelios — both on power plays — Mike McPhee and Bob Gainey also scored for the Canadiens.

Quebec's Michel Goulet scored a pair of power-play goals and now has eight goals and 11 points in the playoffs. Peter Stastny also scored twice for Quebec and with 11 previ-

ous playoff assists, he leads the league in playoff points with 13.

The Canadiens lost defenseman Petr Svoboda for the rest of the season when he tore ligaments in his ankle.

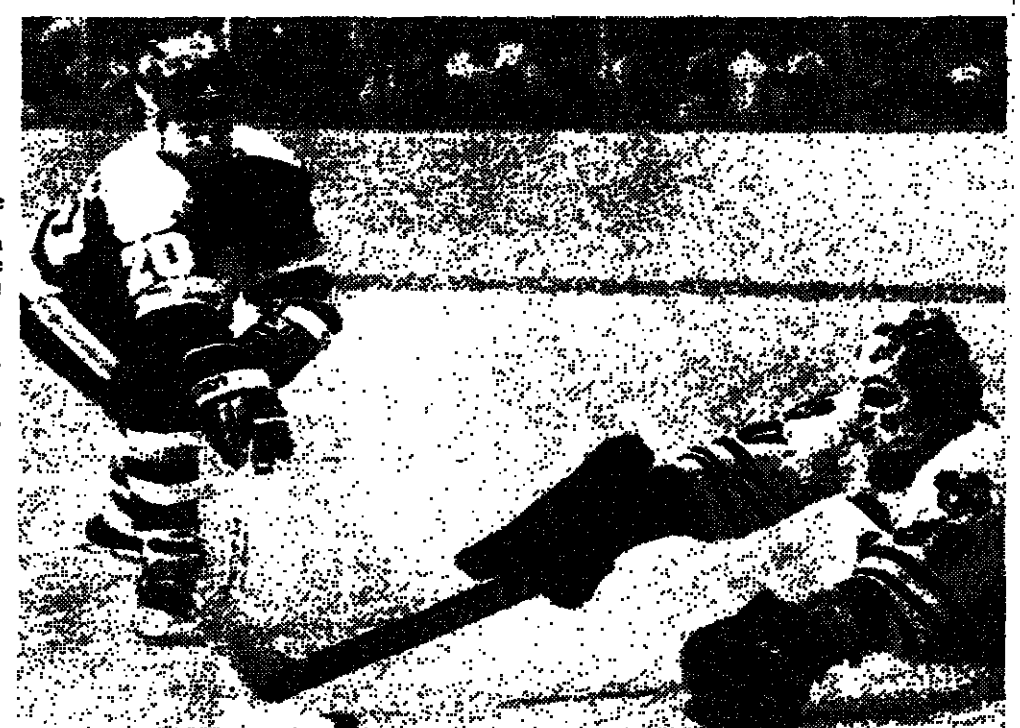
Black Hawks 6, North Stars 2
In Chicago, Curt Fraser scored two goals in a five-goal second-period blitz for the Black Hawks, in a Norris Division game. It was the North Stars' first loss in the playoffs this year.

The teams combined for five goals in 3:06, eclipsing the mark of five in 3:20 set by Minnesota and Philadelphia on April 29, 1980.

Chicago's Keith Brown opened the barrage at 1:12, tipping a slapshot by Darryl Sutter past Minnesota goaltender Gilles Meloche. Ken Varenchuk made it 2-0, then Minnesota tied it when Dino Ciccarelli drilled a wrist shot over goalie Murray Bannerman's shoulder at 2:48, and Tony McKenney connected on a 35-foot slapshot at 4:07. Fraser closed the record-breaking performance by smashing the puck through a crowd and into the net at 4:18. He tipped in a Doug Wilson shot later in the period.

"Tonight the difference was we played strong defense for 60 minutes," said the Black Hawks' coach and general manager, Bob Pulford. "When you play better defense, you get more chances offensively."

(AP, UPI)



Murray Bannerman, the Hawks' goalie, stretches to deflect puck from Dino Ciccarelli.

Canada, U.S., Russia Win in Hockey

United Press International
PRAGUE — Team Canada earned a come-from-behind 5-2 victory over Finland Sunday in a 3-1 upset of Czechoslovakia at the World Hockey championships.

The Soviet team had an easier outing, with a 10-2 shellacking of West Germany. Earlier, Sweden defeated East Germany, 11-0.

After four preliminary rounds, the Soviet Union leads with eight points, followed by the United States, Canada and Czechoslovakia with six each. Sweden has four, Finland two, and East and West Germany none.

Canada quickly unsettled the Finns with heavy forechecking, forcing their defense into errors or into drawing penalties, but it took half a game to spot a weakness in Finnish goaltender Alti Takko.

Canada scored while it held a two-man advantage in the first period, as defenseman Larry Murphy slapped the puck in from the circle at 10:12.

Finish centerman Raimo Helminen tied up the game four minutes later. The puck hit goaltender Rick Wamsley's shoulder and trickled across the goal line.

The Canadians misfired on many good opportunities and even fell behind, 1-2, at 2:50 of the second period when Karl Suominen picked up a stray clearing pass and sent a sizzling 40-footer into the near low corner while Wamsley was screened by a Canadian defenseman.

"At that point, a lot of us were thinking: Oh, not that again!" said Kevin Dineen, who tied up the game after Tony Tanti put him into the clear with a quick relay feed.

"We had been told to shoot low, to the Finnish goalie's stick side, because he caught almost every-

thing with his excellent glove in the first period. So that's where I aimed at," Dineen said.

Canada put the game away with two quick goals by Rick Vaive and Doug Lidster later in the period.

Dave Taylor rounded out the scoring early in the third when he was sent on a breakaway by Mario Lemieux.

It was only Lemieux's second appearance in the tournament, and although he received the award as the team's outstanding player, he said, "I'm not quite satisfied with myself. I expect to be better in our next game."

The defeat of Czechoslovakia, co-favorite with the Soviet Union in the round-robin tournament, was the U.S. team's third straight upset. The Americans had previously defeated Sweden and Canada, but lost the opener, 11-1, to the Soviet Union.

American Joel Otto beat goaltender Jiri Kalak at 1:57 of the first period, and the Americans then clung to their lead with goaltender John Vanbiesbroeck making sensational saves.

Oldrich Valek tied it midway through the second period. But Tony Granato put the U.S. squad ahead, 2-1, on a power play. Corey Millen added an insurance goal with 2:15 to go.

"You are more surprised than we are about this victory and our strength," U.S. coach Dave Peterson said. "We have more good players every year. We shall have stronger players every year — but each championship is something new."

Vanbiesbroeck was named the team's outstanding player for the third straight time.

"Nobody seems to count the saves in this tournament, but re-

portedly he handled 44 shots against Canada and probably a few more today," said Coach Jeff Sauer.

Stanislav Nevesky, Czechoslovakia's assistant coach, said: "Their goaltender was the key player, and the U.S. team is very strong defensively."

In the Soviet-West Germany game, Mikhail Vasiliev was the only player to score twice as the Russians shared the goals. The game was over as a contest in the first period, when the Soviet Union opened a 7-0 lead.

The tournament resumes Tuesday with the United States vs. West Germany, East Germany vs. Finland, Canada vs. Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union vs. Sweden.

Langer Wins In Sudden Death

The Associated Press

HILTON HEAD ISLAND, South Carolina — Masters champion Bernhard Langer of West Germany beat Bobby Wadkins on the first hole of a sudden-death playoff and scored his second consecutive victory Sunday, in the Sea Pines Heritage Classic.

Langer, who last week won the Masters, needed only a par on the first extra hole to turn back Wadkins, the younger brother of Larry Wadkins, who was seeking his first American victory. Langer played the final 18 holes without a bogey, shooting a 68.

Langer and Wadkins each finished the regulation 72 holes in 273, 11 shots under par. One back at 274 were Hal Sutton and Tim Norris. At 275 was Mike Smith.



Alexei Grewal after winning the Olympic gold in July.

Waiting for Grewal, A Cyclist Turning Pro

By Samuel Abt
International Herald Tribune

NOKERE, Belgium — They were waiting for Alexei Grewal in Nokere and had even reserved brassard No. 1 for him in the bicycle race. They explained that No. 1 seemed right for the gold-medal winner in the bicycling road race at the Los Angeles Olympic Games.

What they didn't say in this Belgian village of 600 inhabitants was how unexpected it was to have the Olympic winner announce his intention of being at the 23d annual Nokere kermesse, or village race.

One of hundreds held every year in Belgium and worth only 100,000 Belgian francs (about \$1,600) in prizes, the race was just a local affair. But not much happens in Nokere most of the year and race day is a holiday.

So, toward noon last Friday, farmers with wives and children began to gather behind barricades on Nokerdorp Street, the main and almost only street, passing the two hours left to race time by eating hamburgers, salted herrings and simmered snails and other stuffs of life in this part of Flanders.

In a corner of the Café Schuttenhof, where the riders signed in, a few old people nursed a beer in hopes of seeing such celebrities as Grewal or Lucien Van Impe, now 36 but in 1976 the winner of the Tour de France, or any of the unknown hopefuls who rank 12th or 15th on European professional teams. The teams are allowed to enter no more than 10 men in most major competitions, so a kermesse is an opportunity to give experience to a lesser rider.

Or to Grewal. Nine months ago, 100,000, 200,000, half a million people lined a freeway outside Los Angeles to cheer him, and millions more around the world watched on television as he won the 190-kilometer race by a bicycle length. Now Grewal rides unheeded except for the occasional motorist traveling on back roads through the Ardennes in the Netherlands.

As it turned out, even the race in Nokere was more public attention than he wanted now.

The 24-year-old American has been recovering from suspected hepatitis for five weeks and has not ridden in competition since he finished the week-long Tirreno-Adriatico race in Italy on March 13. It was his second professional race. "I was making incredible efforts just to finish each day's stage," Grewal explained a few weeks ago by telephone from his apartment in Geleen, the Netherlands, near Maastricht. "It's a hard race but not that hard. That's when I knew I was sick."

Lately he had been feeling better, he said in a more recent phone conversation. "My legs are a lot fitter, a lot denser. That's a pretty good sign. The doctors say my blood is back to 57, but I don't know what the number means. Normal is 40 and not long ago my number was up to 71, so 57 isn't too bad. Whatever it means."

He was still looking forward then to the Nokere race, a 13-kilometer, 147-kilometer circuit of farmland in resolutely flat Belgium. "My legs need to start talking," Grewal explained. "If you back up who you are with your legs, then you earn the respect of your teammates."

He signed last fall with the Panasonic-Raleigh team, which is based in the Netherlands and is one of the strongest teams in European competition.

"I have a lot of obligations here," Grewal admitted. First on his calendar is the Tour of Spain, the Vuelta, which begins Tuesday in Villadolid and continues for 20 days.

When his schedule was made up during the winter, his two major races were the Tours of Spain and Switzerland, followed perhaps by the Tour de France, the world's most prestigious road race, which is three weeks in July.

But before all the national

tours came the race in Nokere (hang a right in Kruishoutem), where chickens peck in yards on the main street and sheep and cows graze between houses.

"It's just a small race," Grewal said. "I don't do well there, I won't do well anywhere."

Alexei Grewal did not do well in Nokere — he did not show up — because he decided the night before that, after all, the race was not worth the effort.

"It was a two-hour ride by car just to get there and if you get a flat tire on the first lap, that's it," he said on the phone afterward. He rejected a suggestion that he might have been gunshy about resuming competition, pointing out that he would fly Monday from Brussels for the Tour of Spain.

"I needed a really hard training ride today," he continued. "I went out for seven and a half hours in the Ardennes. It was a killer training ride."

Grewal has been going on hard training rides every three days during his convalescence, while acknowledging that "if you ride with hepatitis, you can permanently damage your liver." His weight has dropped a few pounds from his usual 155 pounds on a 6-foot 2-inch frame (70 kilos, 1.9 meters).

"Since Tirreno-Adriatico, I've missed only a week's training," he said. "But my longest ride for a long time was 4 hours, about 80 kilometers, not really a lot." In fact, that distance is standard training for an amateur rider, a world away from his status now. He found that out when Panasonic welcomed him to professional ranks by revising something as basic as the way he sat on a bicycle.

"They changed my position the first time I met with them, in November," he said at the team's presentation lunch in Brussels on Jan. 30. "They moved me down and back."

Grewal was a star attraction at the presentation, explaining to European journalists that his name was pronounced GREY-wall, that he was indeed part Indian but "I'm not an Apache, my father was a Sikh," that despite his reputation as a climber in the Tour of Colorado "I'm an all-arounder more than a pure climber; I'm an overrated climber" and that, despite his reputation as a rebellious loner, he could be diplomatic.

During lunch he showed how diplomatic: "I'm pretty much unimpaired," he told a questioner, "an unknown commodity, maybe even with a bad reputation. I have much to learn, but I don't think it's a handicap."

Did he worry about going from Olympic champion as a solo rider to a new member of a successful team? "Everybody can beat me at first; it's not going to bother me. I expect to start at the bottom. A beginner can't expect much."

"Like many athletes, I often know when I start I can't win, but when you start a race you know you can win and don't, that's the worst. I can't say which because I don't know exactly when I'll have luck and I don't know when I'll have luck but if I do have luck, opportunity and form, then I expect to win the race. When's that going to be? Next week or two years from now, that's what I don't know."

In Nokere 83 riders set out on the first of the 11 circuits toward Kruishoutem and the 2 toward Wortegem. Badly needing the experience of sprinting and elbowing in a pack on the corners, Grewal decided instead to go for one more solitary ride before the Tour of Spain. "Three weeks ago I couldn't go out for more than an hour and a half without feeling exhausted," he said Friday. "Now I'm up to seven and a half hours. That's real progress even though I'm beat."

"Who's taking care of you?" Grewal was asked on the telephone two weeks ago. "Three people," he answered. "Me, myself and I."

Bucks' Skyline Leads Defeat of Bulls; 76ers, Pistons, Rockets Are Victors

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MILWAUKEE — The Milwaukee Bucks' front line of 7-foot Alton Lister, 7-1 Paul Mokeski and 7-4 Randy Breuer towered over their Chicago Bulls counterparts again Sunday. The result was a 122-115 triumph for the Bucks and a 2-0 lead in the best-of-five National Basketball Association playoff series.

"I couldn't be more pleased with all three of my centers' play," Bucks Coach Don Nelson said after the three combined for 24 points. "They've really established our inside game."

NBA PLAYOFFS
In the two playoff games the Milwaukee centers have outscored Chicago's big men, Dave Corzine, Jawann Oldham, Steve Johnson and Caldwell Jones, 55-37.

In other opening playoff series, Philadelphia defeated Washington, 113-94, to take a 2-0 lead; Detroit beat New Jersey, 121-111, to go to 2-0, and Houston topped Utah, 122-96, to even the series at 1-1.

The game sites change on Wednesday, with Detroit at New Jersey, Houston at Utah, Philadelphia at Washington and Milwaukee at Chicago. On Tuesday, Boston will take a 2-0 lead into Cleveland and the Los Angeles Lakers will have the same margin going into Phoenix. In two series tied at 1-1, Denver will be at San Antonio and Dallas at Portland.

In Milwaukee, Breuer scored 8 points, all in the first half, while Mokeski added 10. Lister, the starter, scored 6.

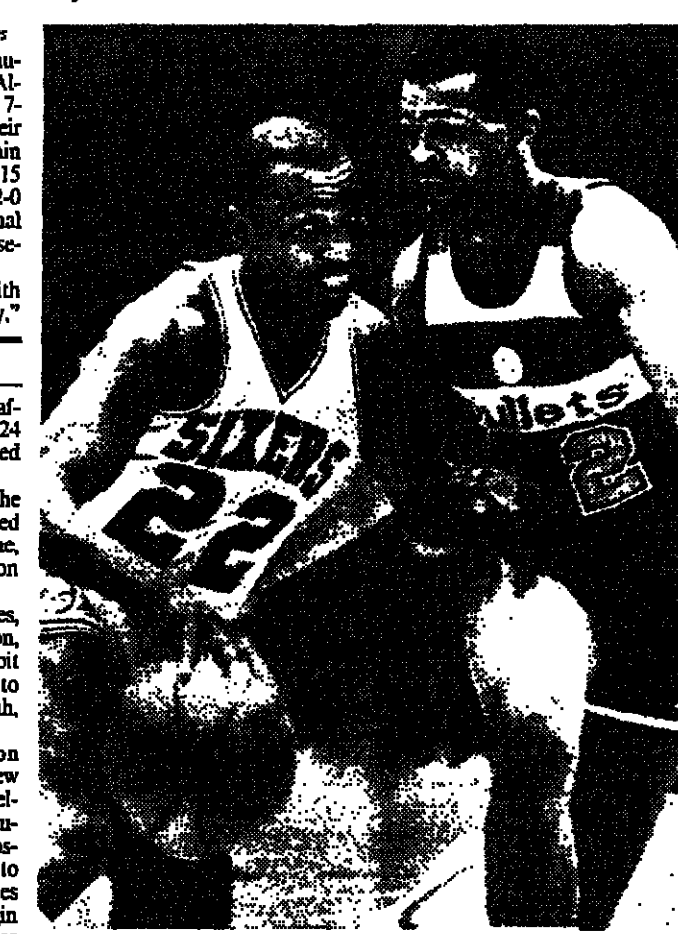
"During today's game I was able to bypass Mo early and Breuer did a terrific job. It's just great to be able to make adjustments like that as a coach," Nelson said.

Chicago's centers have been foul-plagued. Corzine and Oldham had four fouls Sunday while Jones had six in 14 minutes.

Milwaukee's Terry Cummings scored 30 points, Sidney Moncrief added 25 and Paul Pressey 22. Michael Jordan led Chicago with 30 points, and Woodridge had 26.

Rockets 122, Jazz 96
The Rockets got 27 points from Lewis Lloyd and 18 from John Lucas, making his first start since his suspension for drug use in December, en route to their 122-96 victory and a 1-1 series deadlock.

"I was ready tonight. I came out fired up," said Lloyd. "I knew if we



76er Andrew Toney drives past the Bulls' Dudley Bradley.

were going to win I'd have to hit jumpers, and that's what I did." The Rockets' game plan was to run, thus negating the shot-blocking and intimidation of the Jazz' 7-4 center, Mark Eaton.

The Houston front line of Ralph Sampson, Akeem Olatunji and Rodney McCray scored 19, 16 and 16 points.

Jeff Wilkins came off the bench to lead the Jazz with 22 points.

Pistons 121, Nets 111
Isiah Thomas scored 29 points and reserve forward Terry Tyler tallied all of his 16 points in the fourth quarter as Detroit rallied to beat New Jersey.

The Pistons led 64-59 at halftime after Thomas ended the second period with a three-point basket from beyond the midcourt line. But the Nets outscored Detroit, 31-23, in the third period to take a 90-87 advantage into the final 12 minutes.

Then Tyler took over. His three-point play with nine minutes left gave the Pistons the lead for good at 95-94.

Albert King led the Nets with 27 points, while Buck Williams had 23 and Michael Ray Richardson 22.

76ers 113, Bulls 94
Andrew Toney, who missed the last four games of the season because of an ankle injury, hit 13 of 23 shots from the field and scored 31 points in Philadelphia's defeat of Washington.

"I felt good and I felt sharp. The rest did me good," Toney said. "I felt like I was on a roll."

Julius Erving added 23 points, and Moses Malone and Charles Barkley each had 14 rebounds for the 76ers.

Jeff Malone, who left the first playoff game with a wrenched back, scored 30 points to lead the Bulls.

(AP, UPI)

Cardinals Shut Out Pirates, 6-0

United Press International

ST. LOUIS — Terry Pendleton slugged his first career grand slam home run and rookie Vince Coleman stole three bases Sunday to lift the St. Louis Cardinals to their third straight victory, a 6-0 triumph over the Pittsburgh Pirates.

Bob Forsch picked up his second

career and Candy Maldonado and rookie Mariano Duncan each hit homers to lead Los Angeles past the Padres, 2-0.

Astros 4, Braves 2
In Atlanta, Bob Knepper, Bill Dawley and Dave Smith combined on a seven-hit effort for Houston's 4-2 triumph over the Braves.

Cubs 4, Expos 0
In Montreal, Dennis Eckersley blanked the Expos, 4-0, on five hits and Richie Hebner drove in three runs as Chicago halted the Expos' four-game winning streak.

Phillies 10, Mets 6
In Philadelphia, Ozzie Virgil singled in the go-ahead run and pinch-hitter Greg Gerson doubled in two runs to highlight a four-run seventh as the Phillies ousted New York.

Royals 3, Tigers 2
In the American League, in Detroit, Darryl Motley's bases-loaded single broke a 2-2 tie with one out in the 13th and to give Kansas City a 3-2 victory over the Tigers.

Indians 3, Yankees 0
In New York, Tony Bernazard rapped his second home run in two days and Pat Tabler and Otis Nix-

on added RBI singles as Cleveland shut out the Yankees, 3-0.

White Sox 7, Red Sox 2
In Chicago, a throwing error by Boston pitcher Mark Clemons in the seventh allowed two runs to score and ignited a seven-run inning that downed the Red Sox, 7-2.

Orioles 3, Blue Jays 2
In Toronto, Gary Roenicke hit a two-run homer and Dennis Martinez and Tippy Martinez combined on a six-hit effort to Baltimore past the Blue Jays, 3-2.

Angels 9, Mariners 2
In Anaheim, California, Rod Carew, drawing within 57 hits of the 3,000 mark, stroked two doubles to drive in one run and scored three times to pace California's 9-2 victory over Seattle.

Rangers 5, Brewers 2
In Milwaukee, Don Slaught hit a home run and two singles and Cliff Johnson belted another homer to power Texas, 5-2, over the Brewers.

Twins 2, A's 0
In Oakland, California, Kirby Puckett hit a two-run single and John Butcher limited the A's to three hits to help the Twins break a nine-game losing streak with a 2-0 victory.

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Sunday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE	NATIONAL LEAGUE
Baltimore 7, Toronto 0	Chicago 6, Montreal 2
Detroit 7, Cleveland 0	Los Angeles 4, San Francisco 2
Minnesota 5, Kansas City 2	Philadelphia 3, Pittsburgh 0
New York 5, Oakland 2	San Diego 4, St. Louis 2
Seattle 5, Texas 2	Washington 3, Cincinnati 0
White Sox 7, Red Sox 2	Yankees 3, Braves 0
Angels 9, Mariners 2	
Rangers 5, Brewers 2	
Twins 2, A's 0	

Hockey

NHL Playoffs

SUNDAY'S RESULTS	WEST DIVISION	CENTRAL DIVISION
Philadelphia 5, Montreal 2	Chicago 6, Montreal 2	St. Louis 4, Philadelphia 3
Philadelphia 3, Pittsburgh 0	Los Angeles 4, San Francisco 2	San Diego 4, St. Louis 2
Philadelphia 3, Pittsburgh 0	San Diego 4, St. Louis 2	Washington 3, Cincinnati 0
Philadelphia 3, Pittsburgh 0	San Diego 4, St. Louis 2	Washington 3, Cincinnati 0

Soccer

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION

SEVILLE 2, VALLADOLID 1	ATHLETIC BILBAO 2, GIRONA 0
SANTANDER 0, BARCELONA 1	REAL MADRID 0, HERCULES 1
ZARAGOZA 2, VALENCIA 2	ELCHE 1, ATHLETIC MADRID 0
ESPANOL 1, MURCIA 0	MALAGA 1, BILBAO 1
OSASUNA 1, REAL SOCIEDAD 0	POINTE VALENCIA 0, BILBAO 1
REAL MADRID 0, HERCULES 1	REAL SOCIEDAD 0, ESPANOL 1
VALENCIA 2, VALENCIA 2	VALENCIA 2, VALENCIA 2
VALENCIA 2, VALENCIA 2	VALENCIA 2, VALENCIA 2

Tennis

WTA CHAMPIONSHIPS

AMERICA (FLORIDA)	FRANCE (PARIS)
Zina Garrison, Houston, def. Chris Evert, Fort Lauderdale, Fla. 6-4, 6-3.	Douglas Flavel, South Africa, and Hana Mandlikova, Czechoslovakia, def. Corinne Bessner, Canada, and Lova 6-1, 2-6, 6-2.

Baseball

Sunday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE	NATIONAL LEAGUE
Baltimore 7, Toronto 0	Chicago 6, Montreal 2
Detroit 7, Cleveland 0	Los Angeles 4, San Francisco 2
Minnesota 5, Kansas City 2	Philadelphia 3, Pittsburgh 0
New York 5, Oakland 2	San Diego 4, St. Louis 2
Seattle 5, Texas 2	Washington 3, Cincinnati 0
White Sox 7, Red Sox 2	Yankees 3, Braves 0
Angels 9, Mariners 2	
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Hockey

NHL Playoffs

SUNDAY'S RESULTS	WEST DIVISION	CENTRAL DIVISION
Philadelphia 5, Montreal 2	Chicago 6, Montreal 2	St. Louis 4, Philadelphia 3
Philadelphia 3, Pittsburgh 0	Los Angeles 4, San Francisco 2	San Diego 4, St. Louis 2
Philadelphia 3, Pittsburgh 0	San Diego 4, St. Louis 2	Washington 3, Cincinnati 0
Philadelphia 3, Pittsburgh 0	San Diego 4, St. Louis 2	Washington 3, Cincinnati 0

Soccer

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION

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ART BUCHWALD

Freedom-Fighter Funds

WASHINGTON — As everyone knows, I'm very generous when it comes to financing revolutions in Central America. So when I was asked by a White House lobbyist to help the administration's efforts to wrest \$14 million out of Congress to support our Nicaraguan freedom fighters, I told the man: "I not only support Mr. Reagan, but tell the president he doesn't have to go to Congress, just charge the \$14 million to my VISA credit card."

"We don't want you to put up the money," he said. "All we're asking you to do is stand behind the president in the Oval Office when he says, 'The Sandinista government is the greatest threat to mankind since the world began.'"

"I'll be there," I assured him. "But why don't you let me pick up the tab as well? It's only peanuts, and this way the president won't have to go to Congress on his knees."

He said, "It is no longer a question of money with Mr. Reagan, but of honor. The president has put his reputation on the line over Nicaragua. If he loses the fight on this one, we will be sending a message that any government in the Western world can stamp on us."

"I'll tell you what, I'll give the money anonymously," I said. "Then, when the *contras* overthrow the Sandinistas, you can pay me back."

"It will take more than \$14 mil-

lion to bring down the Sandinista government."

"Then why doesn't the president ask the members on the Hill for the exact sum it will take to wipe them out?"

"Because it might cost a billion dollars before we're through, and we know Congress won't go for that."

"That is a lot of coffee beans," I admitted. "I'm curious. How did you arrive at the \$14 million figure?"

"It seemed like a nice compromise between nothing and a billion. You can't even buy a used American fighter plane for that kind of dough, and we felt Congress would consider it chicken feed. But word leaked out that once we used up the \$14 million we were going back to ask them for more. If we had known how much trouble we were going to have, we would have asked for the full amount. Then if we were rejected it would look as if Congress was voting against the money and not the president on his Central American policy."

"I can see where you blew it. By asking for such a meager sum you tipped them off that Mr. Reagan was making them stand up and be counted as to where they really stood on Communist subversion in Nicaragua."

"There may be something to that," he admitted. "But our main concern now is public support for the president in what he's trying to do down there."

I said, "Look, I can't give you a billion dollars because I'm thinking of buying CBS. But if the president wants \$10 million or \$20 million for the freedom fighters until Congress sees a light at the end of the tunnel, I'll send my kid over with a check."

"It won't be necessary," the White House man said. "At the moment we just need people of your high caliber to come out for what we're doing."

"You got it," I assured him. "Who else have you lined up?"

"The pope has come out for President Reagan's Nicaraguan policy."

"I read the pope denied it," I said. "Who is lying?"

"Neither one. Let's just say the pope's support got lost in the transla-



Buchwald

Turks to Restore Palace For Tourist Complex

ISTANBUL — The Ciragan, a 19th-century Ottoman palace, is to be restored as part of a \$60-million tourist complex, officials say.

Tourism Minister Mukerrem Tasoglu signed an agreement with the British hotel chain Trusthouse Forte and a London-based Lebanese company, R. H. Sanbar Investment Co., to finance and manage the complex.

Pole Writes of Dictatorship — in Iran

'I Like to See Men in Extreme Situations,' Says Author Ryszard Kapuscinski

By Richard Grenier

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — How is it possible for a present-day Polish writer — resident in Poland — to write as blisteringly as this about dictatorship?

"Although dictatorship despises the people," Ryszard Kapuscinski writes in his latest book, excerpted in The New Yorker magazine and just published in the United States, "it takes pains to win their recognition. In spite of being lawless — or rather, because it is lawless — it strives for the appearance of legality. On this point it is exceedingly touchy, morbidly over-sensitive. Moreover, it suffers from a feeling (however deeply hidden) of inferiority. So it spurs on pains to demonstrate to itself and others the popular approval it enjoys. Even if this support is a mere charade, it feels satisfying. So what if it's only an appearance? The world of dictatorship is full of appearances."

The writer can do it, and get away with it, if his subject is Iran under the shah — even though astute Poles read his words as applying to his native Poland. That is precisely what Kapuscinski has done in his well-received "Shah of Shahs" (Harcourt Brace Jovanovich; see review, Page 18), ostensibly an impressionistic evocation of the fall of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi of Iran.

Kapuscinski, in New York recently to talk about his book, acknowledged that his earlier impressionistic study of the fall of Haile Selassie of Ethiopia ("The Emperor") and his current work are basically allegorical.

People in Poland, he said, pore over his books for encrypted comments on past Polish governments, such as those of Edward Giersek and Wladyslaw Gomułka, as well as Eastern European regimes during the Stalinist period.

"Shah of Shahs" could be applied as easily to Poland as to Iran. "But what I was writing about really wasn't even Iran," Kapuscinski said. "It was something human, cultural, universal. I write about men who merely wear the costume of the Shah of Shahs, the Lion of Judah, or, yes, Polish First Secretary Edward Giersek. Everything is a metaphor. My ambition is to find the universal. Polish people read these books as allegories, of course, but what surprises me is that the books are read by an audience in countries with no direct knowledge of this sort of regime — in very democratic countries which have no experience of totalitarian power, or of feudal power."

The author, for many years a correspondent for the official Polish press agency, strongly denied that he was criticizing the government of General Wojciech Jaruzelski in Poland.

Western analysts of Eastern European af-



Ryszard Kapuscinski: "Allegories."

fairs say his allegorical style is tolerated because he occupies a privileged position in Poland, due largely to the fact that his works have been translated into more than a dozen foreign languages and he is well-known in the West.

Kapuscinski dresses like a college professor and has an intense, articulate style of speaking.

He said he had been drawn again and again to "the fall from greatness . . . how power disintegrates, how it collapses, the last days, the last hours, the emptiness of the palace." He finds something fascinating about the "fall of kings," the "tragic moment" in the classical Greek sense.

A work that won him acclaim in Poland and has not been translated was a study of the fall of Ahmed Ben Bella, the first leader of the newly independent Algeria. Now he is finishing a work on the fall of Idi Amin of Uganda.

"After that," he said, smiling, "I think I'll have to find a new subject."

"I like to see men in extreme situations," he said. "They're easier to write about. In quiet situations I fall asleep." He has covered 17 wars and coups as a correspondent in the Third World. He said.

"By instinct I want to go to dangerous places. Partly it's to test myself, my will, my courage, my ability to withstand hardship. We Poles admire bravery very much, you know. Our whole history is based on this. We have a heroic-tragic concept of man. It doesn't make any difference if you win or lose, it's dignity that counts, honor."

"We Poles think historically. All our uprisings, all our wars. In the 19th century we had one rising after another against Russia. And the Second World War, Poles still talk about as if it were yesterday, trying to find the glory in our past, the justification for our behavior. We discuss. We quarrel. We fight."

He asks, surprised, "A parallel with Iran? Of course. Our whole history has been fighting for our independence. And the role played by religion. One of the things that fascinated me in the Iranian revolution was this revival of religious fundamentalism, religious feeling, as a driving force of the masses. It's been so strong in Polish history. And today as well. The Polish church is a very powerful institution, a national institution, and the oldest Polish institution — 1,000 years old. It has survived all hardships. We lost our political independence. We were a colony. But the church survived. Polish language and culture survived through the church. So in Poland the Catholic Church is a powerful national symbol."

Although in describing Third World regimes in his books Kapuscinski often uses terminology that evokes European totalitarianism, he describes them differently in conversation.

"Third World regimes are not totalitarian. They are authoritarian. There's a difference. Totalitarian regimes permeate the whole structure of society, while authoritarian power does not exercise a comparable degree of control. The totalitarian ambition is to control everything, while an authoritarian regime is concerned primarily with maintaining itself in power."

"You know Fernand Brandel, the French historian? He wrote that history is like a river. On the surface, it flows rapidly, and disappears. But below there is a deep stream which moves more slowly, doesn't change quickly, but is the more important level because it drives the whole river. What I'm interested in as a writer is finding this deep current. The surface doesn't interest me much."

He speaks a good deal about his favorite writers — Conrad, Hemingway, T. E. Lawrence. "Conrad was very romantic about the seas. I am romantic too, but I'm romantic about the desert." He refers to Lawrence's "Seven Pillars of Wisdom" as "a wonderful book, fantastic, eternal."

PEOPLE

Forbes Aloft in Thailand

With the Thai royal family looking on, the American publisher Malcolm Forbes launched an elephant-shaped hot-air balloon in Bangkok to kick off a four-nation Asian tour. Surface winds caused problems inflating the multicolored 85-foot (26-meter) balloon, but after several attempts Forbes managed to coax it about 20 feet off the ground. The balloon — which Forbes, 65, called "the first flying elephant since Walt Disney's Dumbo" — appeared at times to be preparing to lie down for a nap. But the crew persevered until everything but the back legs were inflated, and Forbes managed to lure two Thai princesses aboard for brief tethered flights. Queen Sirikit and her 6-year-old granddaughter, Princess Bajrakitiyabha, greeted Forbes, but watched the festivities from the safety of the royal box. The publisher is scheduled to take the balloon around Thailand for 10 days before visiting Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei.

An 8-year-old boy in Gulfport, Mississippi, ran 30.1 miles in five hours and 20 minutes to repay a personal debt to the March of Dimes. "My stepdad and I were thinking, they had spent \$26,000 on me," said Billy Holder. "Why don't I pay them back? It is sort of a thank-you." He collected \$2,000 in pledges. Holder was born with a diaphragmatic hernia and a slight heart defect that required extensive surgery. The March of Dimes contributed to his medical bills. He hopes to be an Olympic marathon runner.

Fifteen-year-old Wang Xiaolong of China outshone 42 players from 16 countries to win first prize of \$3,500 (about \$4,500) in the second international Valschi Mendhin violin competition at Folkstone, England. Guo Chang, 14, also of China, won in the junior category, as Wang had in the previous competition two years ago.

Italians found the Princess of Wales's idea of opera wear less than smashing. London tabloids reported Monday. Several newspapers reported disappointment over the pink chiffon gown that the princess, Diana, wore Sunday night

to a performance of "Turandot" at La Scala in Milan. The princess and her husband, Prince Charles, are on a 17-day official visit to Italy. Diana first wore the dress two years ago in Australia. Several newspapers reported that the designer Gianni Versace asked the princess why she had not chosen something more unusual, such as the backless dress she wore last month at a London reception. The papers quoted Diana as replying: "People don't know where to put their hands. When they are guiding me, they sometimes touch bare flesh. It's rather embarrassing." Princess Margaret, attending a private visit to Hungary, attended the first performance there by the Royal Ballet, of which she is patron. The production, choreographed by Kenneth MacMillan to music from Jules Massenet's opera "Manon," drew five curtain calls. The princess is the second member of the British royal family to go to Hungary since World War II; her brother-in-law, Prince Philip, visited several times as president of the International Equestrian Federation.

Jack Lang, France's culture minister, has announced a proposal for a national institute devoted to promoting and safeguarding the art of French cooking. Lang did not say if the proposal had been approved by the government. The plan, drawn up by Jean Ferniot, editor of the magazine Cuisine et Vins de France, and reported in the Journal du Dimanche newspaper, includes a postgraduate cooking school with chefs such as Paul Bocuse, Alain Senderens, Pierre Troisgros and Joël Robuchon giving lessons.

The British mountaineer Chris Bonington, 50, who has led three expeditions up Mount Everest but had never set foot on the summit, finally made it as one of six members of the first Norwegian team to conquer Everest. One of the team's guides, Partamba Sherpa, 36, made his third trip to the 29,248-foot (8,948-meter) summit, the Ministry of Tourism said. The other members of the 14-person expedition to reach the top were Bjorn Myrland, 33, a student from Oslo; Odd Ellsen, 41, a carpenter from Oslo; and two other guides.

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